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BILAK ADDRESSES PRAGUE SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

AU292153 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Text" of speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the opening session of the World Peace Council Presidium held in Prague on 25 April]

[Text] Allow me to greet you, participants in the session of the WPC Presidium, and through your mediation hundreds of millions of peace defenders throughout the world, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and National Front and on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, personally.

We are proud of the fact that it was in Prague where the historic First World Congress of Peace Defenders was held 30 years ago, which laid the foundations--together with the Paris congress that took place at the same time--for an organized world peace movement.

These years were years of a great and noble struggle for permanent peace, happiness and prosperity for all mankind. The WPC has become one of the major organizers of the peace movement, without discrimination with regard to political beliefs, skin color and religious denomination.

The peace movement has been an anti-imperialist movement from its very beginning because it saw in imperialism the source of brute force and aggression and the basic cause of hunger, poverty and illiteracy which aflict hundreds of millions of people, especially in the developing world. This tragic legacy was passed on to the peoples by imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Today the world is confronted with numerous urgent problems that are of great importance for all peoples and the future development of mankind. The solution of these problems places enormous demands on mobilizing the skills, strengths and resources of all nations and countries. These are not only the problems of today but tasks that will undoubtedly also face us in the coming decades. Around the year 2000 our planet will be inhabited by some 6 billion people, more than 4 billion of them in what is the developing world today. This requires with even greater urgency that the results of science and technology be used exclusively in the interest of peace and progress.

Regretably, the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist countries prefer the development and production of ever new, more perfect and more costly weapons of mass destruction. This is a perversity that every normal person must condemn, but at the same time he must contribute to halting it. It is, after all, not only a foolish waste of human labor and natural wealth but also a threat to the very existence of mankind.

It is universally known that the production of a single strategic bomber exceeds by far the expenses of the World Health Organization over a period of 10 years in its efforts to liquidate smallpox in the world. The program aimed at eliminating malaria and other diseases afflicting, above all, the people in the developing countries is lagging precisely due to the lack of financial means.

This is why we consider it a very serious task to see to it that the relaxation of international tension becomes irreversible and that it manifests itself also in the military sphere so that the feverish pursuit of armament will be halted. This concerns all people regardless of the continent on which they live. Reduced armament spending will inevitably find its expression in improved living conditions of people in the developing world, the advanced capitalist countries and also in the countries of the socialist community.

The path toward achieving this goal is shown by the proposals aimed at halting the feverish pursuit of armament, at disarmament, reducing the threat of a military confrontation and enhancing trust among states that are being submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at various forums. The declaration adopted at last year's session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states contains a number of important peace proposals.

Progressive mankind is familiar with the new suggestions aimed at reducing international tension and disarmament voiced in the recent election speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The whole democratic and progressive world highly values the merits of the highest representative of the Soviet Union for preserving peace. The WPC rightfully appreciated the meritorious activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev by conferring on him the gold Joliot-Curie medal.

It is necessary to do everything to prevent the concealment of distortion of the Soviet Union's peace proposals in the West. It is important to enlist as many peoples as possible for this truly historic struggle for realizing the submitted proposals and thus aid in creating an atmosphere of mutual trust. Only if this happens will mankind be able to enter the 21st century under the conditions of peace, security and fruitful cooperation.

I would like to assure the WPC in the name of the Czechoslovak people that we will not spare efforts and means for these noble goals to be achieved. Along with you we will strive to see to it that people are able to devote all their skills and strength to pursuits of life and not death, that our planet will no longer be overshadowned by the dark clouds of war but lit only by the sun of peace and happiness.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of an organized world peace movement we all recall its extraordinarily beneficial activity. In the three decades of its existence the peace movement has grown in numbers and its international authority has strengthened to such a degree that today it is one of the most important world movements striving to achieve world peace and security.

The WPC's standpoints on topical questions of international development cannot be ignored. The WPC is not an instrument of any groups of states but its activity--imbued with deep humanism--has made it an instrument of all democratic and peace-loving forces.

We highly esteem the dedicated work of the peace defenders which made hundreds of millions of people raise their voice against the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and recently especially against the production of the neutron bomb by the United States. Our people unconditionally support the struggle of the WPC and support the policy of the Soviet Union, which has always rejected the arms race. It produced its nuclear weapon not for the purpose of blackmail and intimidation but exclusively as an answer to the blackmail of the warmongering imperialist circles. Neither does it seek any new systems of destructive weapons. The countries of the socialist community, having learned a lesson from their historical experience, are forced to defend themselves against evil and to avert the threat of a world conflagration. It is their right and obligation toward their own peoples and toward all peace-loving forces of the world.

The persistent struggle of the forces of socialism, democracy and peace in the past three decades has not been in vain. It suffices to compare today's political map of the world with the map of 30 years ago to see the great progress mankind has achieved. The last fascist regimes have disappeared from Europe. The colonial rule of imperialism is a thing of the past.

Under the influence of the national liberation movement, which has the assistance of the socialist countries and also progressive people, a number of new independent states have been established in Africa, Asia and Latin America, of which many--freely and out of the people's will--chose the path of socialist orientation. It is certainly no accident that many of these young states, for centuries brutally exploited and pillaged by world imperialism, see their future in a new, socialist society. Proceeding from their own experiences the peoples of these countries view the countries of the socialist community as the main guarantee of their independence in the face of the permanent threat stemming from imperialist and neocolonialist aggressive policy. They also see in them the decisive protector of peace and progress.

This is an encouraging balance sheet of successes achieved by the forces of socialism and peace in the complicated struggle against imperialism.

Our joy over the successes we have achieved must not make us carefree. The enemies of peace and progress wait for each hesitation [zavahani] by us. They do not spare efforts to weaken our vigilance and unity.

The struggle of the socialist, progressive and peace-loving forces is being seriously impeded by the policy of the present Chinese leadership, which is ganging up--in the interest of its hegemonist and great-power ambitions--with the most aggressive forces of world imperialism and uses feudal methods of punitive expeditions against its neighbors. The policy of the Chinese leadership has nothing in common with socialism. Why did Socialist Vietnam deserve punishment, what was it guilty of? Of rejecting resolutely the Chinese leadership's hegemonist plans to gain control over Indochina? Or perhaps of helping to prevent Pol Pot's regime from completing its genocide of the Cambodian nation? Everyone who is capable of appreciating love for freedom, humaneness, sovereignty and progress deeply respects the Vietnamese people for their immense heroism and for the countless sacrifices made in defending their country against the Japanese, French and American imperialism and against Chinese hegemonism.

He who does not realize even today, after the barbarous Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the danger of the policy of the Chinese leadership not only for the countries of Indochina but for the whole world, should take a lesson from history, from the goading of Nazi Germany prior to World War II. Those who vindicate the Chinese expansionists, applaud them in public or secretly, want to make use of them for their own antipeace and antiprogressive goals and pretend that they do not understand what it means to arm China with modern weapons should realize that they are playing with dangerous fire and attract the just anger of mankind. We must say "no" in unison to an aggressive policy which endangers the interests of all nations of the world.

The history of the last few decades has clearly proved that socialism and peace are inseparable. Thanks to the policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and their close ties with the revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world, it has been possible to bring the world out of the ignoble period of tension and cold war, and to prevent the outbreak of a thermonuclear conflagration.

Also the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at which the well-known Final Act was adopted, is a result of the long, patient efforts of the socialist countries. The practice in implementing the Final Act so far demonstrates that--notwithstanding the harsh opposition of the enemies of relaxing international tension, the most reactionary representatives of the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist countries, some politicians of the cold war period as well as the present Chinese leadership--this international document is a good basis for a healthy, peaceful development of relations among European states and not only among them. [paragraph continues]

The Final Act gave an impetus to more intensive diplomatic activity and to economic, cultural and scientific cooperation. Numerous meetings of statesmen and politicians at the highest level have become a normal practice. More and more new agreements anchoring legally mutually advantageous cooperation are being signed. Measures aimed at strengthening trust among states are also being brought forward, in keeping with the Final Act.

The present development of the international situation shows, however, at the same time with what hatred the opponents of detente take position against the results of the Helsinki conference. They distort the content of the Final Act and interpret it in a one-sided manner to accommodate it to their own interests. They organize various campaigns against us, designed to show distrust among peoples and states. They view the unity and close cooperation among the states of the socialist system as the greatest obstacles to implementing their goals.

We are building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th congress of our party. The purpose of the whole policy of our party and the socialist state is to increase the material and cultural standards of the people. Solicitude for the well-being of man is our society's fundamental law. Our political system insures an ever broader development of democracy, participation of the working people in the management of production and state and a combination of real human rights and freedoms with civic responsibility.

The social security of every Czechoslovak citizen is safeguarded by law. He does not know the fear of unemployment. As far as mother and child care is concerned, Czechoslovakia ranks in one of the leading places in the world. The entire medical care, including hospital stays, is free. We devote extraordinary attention to old and disabled citizens. We would like you to convince yourselves during your sojourn in Czechoslovakia of the humanitarian foundations on which the society of real socialism is built.

Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said: "For the first time in history a society has been created in our country that implements in practice the ideals of equality, social justice, true freedom and rights of the working people, fraternity of the nations and nationalities of our country, peaceful work and comradely relations. It is a society imbued with real humanism and trust in tomorrow."

The CPCZ and the socialist state incessantly strive to deepen socialist democracy and perfect our legal order so that it may express in the best possible way the interests, rights and duties of the citizens of the socialist society.

Our people highly value the socialist accomplishments, which are the result of their own work. No campaigns organized against Czechoslovakia can weaken our people's determination to struggle for socialism and peace.

In the name of progress, in the name of respect for fundamental human rights we support the struggle of all oppressed and exploited peoples for freedom, independence and a better life. We support the nations of southern Africa who are seeking to liquidate the last remnants of colonialism. [paragraph continues]

The reason why we reject the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is that it does not bring peace to the Middle East, does not solve the consequences caused by the Israeli aggression, creates new tension and is pregnant with new conflicts.

We continue to support the legitimate demand of the Arab peoples for the withdrawal and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and creation of their own state. We are in full solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean, Uruguayan and Nicaraguan people and with all those who are fighting against terror and fascist dictatorships. We stand firmly at the side of all fighters against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and against all forms of racism and for social progress and the preservation of permanent peace all over the world.

Mankind is standing at a fateful crossroads today. The direction it will take depends, in many respects, also on the efforts of the world peace movement. Your struggle is exacting and complicated but at the same time immensely praiseworthy and noble. In contrast to the past when imperialism--in the interest of its predatory ambitions--with impunity dragged peoples into the sufferings of war, mankind has a different alternative today, thanks to the existence of real socialism and the progressive and peace movement. Realistic possibilities for eliminating war once and for all from the life of peoples are being created.

We, citizens of Czechoslovakia, are convinced that the session of the WPC Presidium in Prague will be fruitful and will contribute to the strengthening of peace, security and trust among nations, to the realization of mankind's eternal longing to live in peace so that man may be enabled to invest all his skills and nobleness to the causes of goodness and happiness.

Allow me, dear friends, to thank you, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and National Front, for your difficult but immensely beneficial work and to wish you many successes in further activity.

POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT TO UN ON DISARMAMENT

LD030646 Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 3 May 79 LD

["Answer of Polish Government to Questionnaire of U.N. Secretary-General on Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament (Summary)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--Poland is deeply committed to the cause of halting the arms race and reaching disarmament. It stems from her constitution in which the action to prevent aggression and consolidate peace has been considered one of the most important tasks of the state.

The policy of peaceful co-existence, which has become the foundation for setting up the U.N. and its activity, is the essential factor in shaping contemporary international relations.

The necessary condition for the working out of a comprehensive disarmament programme is the agreeing on fundamental and essential principles and realistic plan for its implementation. Poland strives to strengthen security in Europe. It is reflected in her activities promoting full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Proposals put forth by Poland, together with other socialist states, contained in the declaration of the Consultative Political Committee of states-members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization made on November 23, 1978, serve this purpose. The signing of an agreement by participants in the Helsinki Final Act, according to the Soviet proposal, under which none of them will be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against one another, would be of great importance. In Poland's opinion, these proposals, like the suggestions made by other states, aiming at military detente and building up of mutual trust, could be discussed in connection with a meeting of representatives of states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act to be held in Madrid in 1980, says the document.

Poland comes out for observing the principles of sovereign equality of sides, expressed in the equipoise (?on) rights and duties, reciprocity of obligations and ensuring the unprejudiced security of all sides, in every agreement leading to disarmament.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that the main point of the comprehensive programme of disarmament is the elimination of a threat of nuclear war through effective limitations, gradual reduction and total elimination of all kinds and types of nuclear weapons.

The problem of nuclear disarmament can be solved by concluding, for a start, of an agreement on the halting of the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons: nuclear, thermonuclear and neutron.

The signing of agreements on total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, on the ban on production and introduction to the arsenals and the use of neutron weapons, and on the ban on the creation of new systems and kinds of new mass destruction weapons would contribute to stopping the nuclear armaments race.

Poland attaches great significance to measures designed to strengthen a guarantee of security for states which gave up the possession of nuclear weapons.

The establishment of zones of limited nuclear armaments, nuclear weapons free zones and peace zones is of great importance for halting the nuclear arms race.

The Polish Government extends full support to the efforts aimed at signing and implementing further limitations of the strategic offensive nuclear armaments as part of the SALT talks.

Along with efforts made in the field of nuclear disarmament, Poland is of the opinion that it is also necessary to speed up negotiations on the ban and liquidation of other mass destruction weapons.

Poland deems it expedient to give priority to the question of the reduction of military budgets in keeping with proposals made by states-members of the Warsaw Treaty. The reduction of military expenditures would result in releasing huge sums of money which could be assigned for peaceful and humanitarian goals of the socio-economic progress, especially in developing countries.

Poland is convinced that it is necessary to simultaneously take steps in the field of conventional disarmament.

The talks started by the USSR and the U.S. on reducing arms deliveries are of great significance.

The Polish Government is of the opinion that the convening of a world disarmament conference would be of great significance for making a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations.

Besides, Poland backs efforts and work connected with the preparation and signing of a universal treaty on the non-use of force or the threat of its use in international relations.

The Polish Government appreciates the importance of the U.N. activity promoting disarmament and wishes to once more manifest its will to continue Poland's active contribution to this cause, says the Polish Government in conclusion.

CSSR'S KEBLUSEK ON MBFR'S 17TH ROUND

AU292039 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Report by MLADA FRONTA editor I. Kulhanek on a press conference given by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna MBFR talks, on the occasion of the conclusion of the talks' 17th round; date and place of press conference not given, identity of those posing questions not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] I think that although we have preserved the principles of our position, we have many times showed a great flexibility during the talks. What, actually, were the Western concepts?

[Answer] According to that concept tne whole education process was to be divided into two stages. In the first stage, as the West claims, in order to win the necessary trust, the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce forces. From the beginning we have explained that such a proposal is not advantageous for us. Why? If the troop reduction is to be proportional, the USSR would reduce more than the United States in the first stage. This is becaus the Soviet detachments are the strongest on the Warsaw Pact side in this sphere, while from the Western side it is the FRG army, which in this case would not be included at all in the first stage of reductions. Only the American troops would be reduced which are not the basis of the West German defense. That means as regards the West, the strongest part of its military grouping would remain untouched. I think that this, without having to go into much detail, shows that the objective of this measure was to impair the balance.

Additional Report

AU292051 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Report by MLADA FRONTA editor I. Kulhanek on a press conference given by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna MBFR talks on the occasion of the conclusion of the talks' 17th round; date and place of press conference not given, identity of those posing questions not given]

[Text] [Question] It is known that from the beginning the West demanded the so-called asymmetric reduction from the side of the Warsaw Pact countries, in other words: It asked from us more than it itself is willing [to give]. What are the reasons?

[Answer] The West claims that in this sphere the Warsaw Pact countries have some sort of superiority in ground forces. We have considered it and make it contingent on achieving an agreement also on the second stage when all participants will be equalized on a percentage basis. In the end we agreed that in this first stage the Soviet Union and the United States will reduce, and we even went as far as agreeing that the Soviet Union will reduce approximately twice as much, a matter that in this sphere corresponds in percentages to the strength of one as well as of the other country. Of course, in absolute figures the reduction from our side would be greater than from the U.S. side. This, for example, is one of the basic pillars of the Western concept to which we have consented. We have also accepted the two-stage nature of the reduction process where the rest of the West European countries and Canada would take part in the second stage, and the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and the CSSR from our side.

Although we still hold the view that the air forces should be included in the reduction since at present they are of great combat importance, we were again prepared to compromise and have agreed that only collective maximum numbers be fixed--the ceilings for the ground and air forces. We have compromised, for example, also in the sphere of the armament reduction. Although it is our opinion that the most effective thing would be to reduce troops with their appropriate equipment, but when we saw the Western side's intractability we agreed to the reduction in the first stage being carried out on a selective basis, on the so-called packet manner, and this in the way proposed by the West. I could present dozens of other examples to prove that the socialist countries, in their efforts to find a way at the talks, displayed maximum flexibility when assessing the other side's intersts.

[Question] Thus the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations definitely cannot be accused of the lack of willingness to arrive at a successful conclusion. Why, then, has the agreement not been concluded yet?

[Answer] The reason is the West's stubborn persistence in its original reduction concept. The West proceeds from unrealistic demands and is driven by efforts to achieve a change in the correlation of forces that has been created in Europe. However, we emphasized and still do so, that a change in the correlation of forces cannot be achieved by force, and that attempts to use force vis-a-vis the socialist countries do not have the smallest chance of success, and this not only in this part of the world, but also in other parts of the world, including the Far East. The West today demands from the Warsaw Pact an approximately three fold greater reduction of the armed forces than it is willing to take upon itself. The West always proceeds from the platform of the reduction in the first stage, and for the second stage it presents very nebulous commitments, and in no case agrees to a concrete commitment.

The West wanted the so-called maximum collective ceiling of 900,000 men for each side to be fixed, of which 700,000 men were for the ground forces. Despite the fact that we thought that it would be better to reduce the forces equally, we have also accepted this Western platform. [paragraph continues]

Naturally, this requires that this be fulfilled through concrete numbers by the individual countries, that all countries join the reduction process. We want every country to commit itself to a certain reduction corresponding to its military strength, and that--after this reduction--it would not have the possibility of increasing this numerical strength. But for all practical purposes we can say that from the beginning the West has not demonstrated the necessary flexibility like our side has. Thus, if a certain progress has been achieved, then it has been only thanks to the socialist countries that have been drawing closer to the positions of the West. Now is time for the West to consider our proposals of 8 June 1978, to try to search for a path that comes closer to our positions.

[Question] And is it possible to say why the West does not do so?

[Answer] At present the West talks a lot about a disproportion in the numerical strength of troops as regards what the two sides exchanged as being an obstacle to achieving progress in the talks. According to the West, these disproportions are allegedly that the socialist countries have approximately 150,000 more men than they stated. But--as we have already stressed several times--that many soldiers are not a needle in a haystack, they cannot be concealed or denied. The socialist countries responsibly counted their troops according to the criteria agreed upon at the beginning of the talks. And we know that this figure is correct. The 2-year-long exchange of views showed that the West has not succeeded in proving where and how there could be disproportions. Thus, protracting this discussion further cannot possibly lead to any result.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, what chance is there of achieving an agreement in Vienna?

[Answer] I think that there is a chance of achieving an agreement. One can say that those 5 years of negotiating have not been in vain. We have succeeded in drawing the positions of many issues closer, and we can say that as far as the formal aspect is concerned we have the basic points of the future agreement settled. Actually, an unusual situation occurred in Vienna--we have, for all practical purposes, the result of our negotiations already approved [odsouhblasen]. Usually this occurs only at the close of the negotiations. But we already know it. We know that the maximum number of troops of one side should be 900,000 men, of which 700,000 are from the ground forces. There are about 12 to 14 points in the future agreement on which the two sides have agreed. Of course, now it is necessary for the West to approach the negotiations in a spirit similar to ours, that is, that it search for ways to draw the positions closer and give us a comprehensive answer to our comprehensive proposal of 8 June 1978. A fairly long time has transpired since that date and we have had nothing from the West. But I still think and belong to those people who believe that we will receive an answer from the West soon, and that we will be able to assess it in all seriousness like we always have, and thus push the negotiations forward.

During the 17th round of the Vienna talks the Western delegations also took a negative position on our proposal of 30 November 1978: That if we cannot agree on reduction, that it would be useful to bring about at least a freeze in the existing armed forces' numerical strength during the negotiations. Experience from other disarmament negotiations shows that similar partial measures have a positive influence and create prerequisites for achieving an agreement on much more complex problems.

[Question] Are we, then, willing to take into account the Western side's justified interests in the future too?

[Answer] Yes, but this is possible only if the West demonstrates the wish to arrive at mutually acceptable decisions which take our positions into consideration. Provided the West shows a realistic attitude, I think it is possible to achieve an agreement. And I do not think that this would have to be in the far distant future. Czechoslovakia is greatly interested in a good result from the negotiations, in achieving a situation that would exclude the possibility of war. After all, in order to build our advanced socialist society and to strengthen our economy we need peace, and therefore, one can say, we are vitally interested in the negotiations. Our delegation has regularly received instructions in this spirit from our highest party and government bodies. Therefore, the Czechoslovak delegation, in close cooperation with the delegations of the Warsaw Pact socialist countries, will proceed actively and constructively at the negotiations in the future, too, and will in no case spare its energies to assess any proposals the other side will submit.

POLISH DAILY COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF SALT-II

LD261030 Warsaw PAP in English 0533 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--In a commentary on yesterday's speech by Jimmy Carter which was entirely devoted to the significance of the forthcoming conclusion of SALT II with the Soviet Union and to its advantages for U.S. and the world, ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalled that the failure in the strategic dialogue could mean threat to peace in the world.

The world public opinion, continued the daily, sees in the future Soviet-U.S. treaty an expression of the vitality of the idea of peaceful co-existence. Yet, it is up to the U.S. Senate for the treaty to be signed and ratified. It is the U.S. Senate that has to make a choice, stressed the paper in conclusion.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SHEFQET PECI

AU021000 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[ATA report: "The PRC Ambassador Presents His Credentials"]

[Text] Yesterday at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium, Shefqet Peci, vice chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Wen Ning, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

Attending the credentials presentation ceremony were Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Theofan Nishku, deputy chairman of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic officials of the PRC Embassy in Tirana.

HOXHA ATTENDS DINNER TO CELEBRATE OLD COMRADE'S BIRTHDAY

AU022001 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian on 2 May commenced its 1800 GMT newscast with an announcer-read report of a ceremony held last night at the Palace of Brigades in Tirana to award the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Myslim Peza, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and vice president of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The announcer states that the ceremony was attended by Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi, Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Haki Toska, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Kadri Hasbiu, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Plio Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Shefqet Peci, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the AWP Central Committee, the government, as well as former comrades in arms and fellow villagers of Myslim Peza.

The announcer then states that Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, delivered a speech extolling Myslim Peza's merits and then read out the decree of the People's Assembly granting him the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and that Enver Hoxha presented him the high decoration. Myslim Peza, the announcer goes on to say, thanked Enver Hoxha and the party for the great honor to him and pledged his loyalty to the end of his days.

The announcer then states that on this occasion the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front hosted a dinner at which Enver Hoxha delivered a speech recalling Myslim Peza's revolutionary activity. Following the speech, the announcer says, Hoxha then read out a formal message of greetings addressed to Myslim Peza by the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

This report was followed by a 16-minute recording of Enver Hoxha's speech.

Hoxha begins by wishing Myslim Peza a happy birthday, congratulating him at the same time on being granted the title Hero of Socialist Labor, assuring him that the granting of this high title was not a mere formal gesture to mark his birthday, but a genuine appreciation of his merits on the part of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Enver Hoxha then goes on to reminisce at some length about the early days of the national liberation war when he roamed the hills of central Albania with the guerrilla unit commanded by Myslim Peza. He spoke about Myslim Peza's close links and great influence with the people of the Peza area near Tirana and gave him credit for bringing them over on the side of the partisan movement and for providing the Albanian Communist Party with a secure base of operations in the early days of the war.

The announcer then reads out the text of the message of greetings to Myslim Peza on his 80th birthday.

MIHALI ADDRESSES MEETING TO INAUGURATE NEW CHROME PLANT

AU301330 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

[Report on speech by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy premier, in Burrel on 29 April]

[Summary] A meeting was organized in Burrel today to inaugurate the ferro-chrome processing plant. Attending the ceremony were hundreds of people from Burrel town, cooperativists, veterans, youth and servicemen. Also present was Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Commitee Politburo candidate member. He was accompanied by Rrapi Gjermeni, first secretary of the Mat District Party Committee; Maqo Bleta, deputy minister of industry and mines; Serafin Kuke, deputy minister of construction; and other comrades.

Vaso Pano, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mat District People's Council, presided over the ceremonial meeting, amid applause for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the floor was taken by Comrade Qirjako Mihali, who expressed greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

[Begin Mihali recording] Dear comrades, workers, technicians, engineers, construction-assembly-utilization workers of the ferro-chrome plant and dear brothers and sisters of Mat District: On the eve of the traditional May Day holiday, the day of international solidarity of workers of the whole world, the holiday of our heroic working class, we have met today to inaugurate the construction-assembly work and to put into operation the ferro-chrome plant; this magnificent plant for the metallurgical industry, which will further strengthen our national economy. This is taking place at a time when a great revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout our country so we may approach the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation successfully and with many good results, and at a time when there is a campaign of great, constructive and self-denying work to eliminate the consequences of the 15 April earthquake as quickly as possible. [applause] [end Mihali recording]

The construction of this plant, Comrade Qirjako Mihali went on, will increase the scale of mineral raw material processing domestically and will open new prospects for increasing industrial production in several important commodities.

Our workers and engineering-technical personnel, Qirjako Mihali continued, maintained an admirable stand against the sabotaging activities practiced by the Chinese revisionists who, nurturing hostile intentions against our country and using "various pretexts and arguments," wanted to obstruct the construction and completion of this project, just as they did in many other projects. However, our workers took the job upon themselves and thus once again showing their political maturity, courage and firm belief in our own forces.

The construction of this plant is also a hard blow to the hostile blockade against our country. It expresses in the best way the strength of our people, who have been educated by our workers party, and the superiority of the socialist system.

Further, Comrade Qirjako Mihali said: Important planning studies, based on the seventh party congress guidelines, are underway for the more effective and comprehensive exploitation and processing of the mineral wealth of our country. In the building of socialism and the country's defense our party has relied on its own forces and will also do so in the future. This is a great Marxist-Leninist principle of profound revolutionary substance which is not only a legality of socialist construction, but also an imperative necessity under the conditions of our country in order to successfully resist the blockade and encirclement by the enemies.

After reviewing the magnificent successes and achievements with which our people will greet the glorious 35th jubilee of the country's liberation, Comrade Qirjako Mihali stressed that in the past 35 years the party's Marxist-Leninist line, the magnificent achievements and correct development of the class struggle have led to further consolidation of the moral and political unity of the people and their unbreakable ties with the party and also to the creation of a lively revolutionary atmosphere. Evidence of this is also the high spirit of solidarity with and fraternal assistance which all our people are providing to the people in areas affected by the 15 April earthquake. The decision of the party Central Committee and government to completely eliminate the consequences of the earthquake by the first of October 1979 is a historic, humanitarian and revolutionary decision.

After referring to the current international situation and the correct and principled policy of the AWP and government of the People's Socialist Republic regarding this situation, Qirjako Mihali also touched on the tasks set by the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum for the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan. He also gave concrete advice to the workers and engineering-technical personnel of the ferro-chrome plant. They, he said, should study the possibilities and prospects of expanding this plant not only for increasing its production capacity, but also for processing refined ferro-chrome.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Miltiadh Bode has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the DPRK, replacing Comrade Ndreci Rizo, who has been appointed to another position. Comrade Guylani Shehu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, replacing comrade Ulvi Lulo, who has been appointed to another position. Comrade Dhimiter Lamani has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Sweden, replacing Comrade Bashkim Dino, who has been appointed to another position. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU]

NEW BOOK BY HOXHA--A book by Enver Hokha entitled "For You, Young Pioneers," has just come out off the presses. This book contains selected parts from writings and speeches up to the end of 1977. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

FRG'S HELMUT SCHMIDT PAYS 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Sofia Arrival

AU021445 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 2 (BTA)--Mr Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, arrived this afternoon on an official three-day visit here at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

He is accompanied by Dr Manfred Schuller, state security and head of the federal chancellor's office, Mr Klaus Bolling, state secretary and head of the federal press and information office, Mr Gunther van Well, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Martin Grunner, parliamentary state secretary of the Ministry of Economy, Dr Harald Heimsoeth, FRG ambassador to Bulgaria and other officials.

At Sofia Airport the federal chancellor was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian state officials. Mr Schmidt and his host will begin today the official talks on bilateral relations and on some international problems.

Official Talks

AU021819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Todor Zhivkov, State Council Chairman, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, have begun at the Boyana Residence. For 2 hours the relations between the two countries were discussed in a detailed and comprehensive manner. The two statesmen noted with pleasure that the Bulgarian and FRG ties were developing in a positive way on the basis of the joint declaration signed during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to the FRG in 1975.

Economic relations were also discussed in detail. It was established with satisfaction that in their entirety they are developing in an ascending manner. At the same time, it was also noted that there were favorable possibilities for their further expansion and deepening. The need was empathized for introducing new, more progressive forms of contemporary economic cooperation that would bring about a substantial increase in the trade exchange. The two sides were of the opinion that an intensification of the cultural, scientific-technical, tourist and sports exchange would contribute substantially to a better and direct drawing of the two country's peoples together. The great importance of the top-level meetings aimed at deepening the comprehensive cooperation between the two states was also emphasized in the talks. The talks, which are expected to continue tomorrow, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and in a constructive spirit.

DPA on Talks

LD030906 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sofia--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian state and party leader, met for their third [as received] discussion today in Sofia. The discussion centered on mutual economic and trade relations. Bulgaria's trade deficit with the Federal Republic last year was about DM400 million and it is interested in increasing economic cooperation with the Federal Republic and would like to sell more than it buys on the German and European market.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt, the first Bonn head of government to visit Bulgaria, promised, during a dinner last night in the Boyana Presidential Palace, to help the Bulgarian side where possible in overcoming difficulties connected with increasing the imports of Bulgarian goods to the Federal Republic and Common Market. At the same time, Schmidt expressed the hope that the "German-Bulgarian relations, which today are already very good" would strengthen even further.

Dinner for Schmidt

AU022022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has given an official dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Present were Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and the government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and economic, scientific and cultural figures. The officials accompanying the FRG chancellor as well as the Bulgarian ambassador to Bonn, Konstantin Kozmov, and the FRG ambassador to Bulgaria, Harald Heimsoeth, were also present.

At the dinner State Council chairman Todor Zhivkov and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt exchanged toasts. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Award of City Badge

AU022023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, has presented the Golden Honorary Badge of Sofia City to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who expressed gratitude for this distinction and emphasized that it was an expression of the good relations existing between the two countries.

Press Comments

AU021905 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 2 (BTA)--All Bulgarian dailies dedicate commentaries today to the official visit of the FRG federal chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt.

The papers are unanimous in their assessment that the fruitful development of Bulgaro-West German cooperation serves not only the interests of the two countries but also the interests of peace and understanding in Europe and in the world.

Underlining the contribution of Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy to the consolidation of the process of detente, they [words indistinct] realistic and constructive course towards the world of socialism pursued by the (?social-liberal) coalition in Bonn, under the leadership of the prominent statesman and politician, Mr Helmut Schmidt. "The chroniclers of the process of detente will undoubtedly underline that August 12, 1970--the date when the historic agreement between the USSR and the FRG was signed in Moscow--rendered a powerful impetus not only to the development and normalization of relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, but also to relaxation of international tension on a lasting basis", quotes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME writes that, parallel with all favourable moments in the former development of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG, the prospects of using the numerous untapped possibilities for cooperation give further grounds for optimism, a cooperation which will contribute to the achievement of a balanced exchange--an important stimulus for bilateral ties.

Bulgarian TV Schmidt Interview

AU021601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[BTA report on interview with Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, presumably given in Bonn and carried by Bulgarian television on 29 April 1979 in connection with the chancellor's visit to Bulgaria]

[Text] Last night the Bulgarian television broadcast an interview with Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, in connection with his forthcoming visit to our country. The chancellor pointed out that relations between Bulgaria and the FRG are developing in a positive manner and that they are in conformity with the, generally speaking, better political atmosphere since the Helsinki conference. The joint declaration of 1975 signed during the visit by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the FRG is such a product of detente.

Answering a question about what he expects from his forthcoming visit to Sofia, Helmut Schmidt declared that the talks will contribute to the favorable development of relations between the two countries in the political, cultural and, in particular, in the economic sector. Chancellor Schmidt is expecting a broad exchange of opinions with the leaders of the Bulgarian state on bilateral and international problems. The federal chancellor further pointed out that the most important factor for cooperation in all sectors between our two countries is the continuation of the policy of detente. The chancellor further noted that exchange of opinions with Todor Zhivkov will also expand to include questions of disarmament and control over disarmament, questions which are of vital importance for the FRG in particular as regards the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Dwelling on the question of the forthcoming elections for the European Parliament, Helmut Schmidt stressed that also after the elections the European community and its member states, including the FRG, will continue to maintain good relations with the CEMA member-countries and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all sectors. The negotiations which are in process between the European community and CEMA will not be affected by the elections to the European Parliament. The chancellor declared that his side will continue to successfully build up the economic relations that have been established, since in the long run both sides will profit from this.

Answering the final question--concerning the stand of the Federal Government on the situation in Southeast Asia--Helmut Schmidt, first of all, declared that in his opinion the situation in that area has clamed down somewhat from a political and a military point of view as well. He called attention to his recent meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris when both declared that each state must respect its neighbors' territorial integrity. The Federal Government in Bonn appeals at the same time to the countries involved in the Southeast Asian conflict to take all measures for a settlement of this conflict, Helmut Schmidt stated. This, according to the chancellor, presupposes observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each individual state situated in that area. This declaration is valid today as well as for the future, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated in conclusion.

FRG TV Zhivkov Interview

DW021211 Hamburg ZDF Television Network in German 2130 GMT 30 Apr 79 DW

[Reporter Falter recorded interview with Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov, answers superimposed by German translation, original language unknown, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The center of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria lies in the economic field. How could cooperation in this field be improved according to your opinion?

[Answer] I would like to stress right away that according to our assessment relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany are developing very well in political, economic, and cultural fields. As regards your question in connection with economic relations between our two countries, one must say that they have developed very dynamically in recent years. You know very well that the Common Market pursues a policy of discrimination against socialist countries, including--within this framework--also the Federal Republic of Germany and its policy vis-a-vis socialist countries and particularly Bulgaria. But I hope that the present visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt to our country will help to find additional possibilities to further intensify economic, scientific-technical and trade relations.

[Question] May I ask you to be a bit more concrete? Is Bulgaria aiming for a special agreement with the European community, such as your neighbor country Romania, in order to alleviate trade with the West?

[Answer] You know that we are a member of CEMA, of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid of socialist countries. Problems, therefore, must be discussed on the basis of agreements and talks between both economic organizations, between CEMA and the Common Market. In my opinion this is most important for the further successful development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Western countries, particularly the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Question] Do you expect support from the German Federal Government in the difficult negotiations between both economic blocs?

[Answer] Yes, we would welcome it very much, because this problem ought to be solved, if not immediately so, at least in phases.

Additional FRG TV Interview

DW021215 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 DW

[Reporter Wiessner recorded interview with Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov in Sofia answers given in superimposed German translation, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Bulgaria feels economically discriminated against by the action of the European community. Do you expect a change due to the visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt?

[Answer] I can just say for the Bulgarian people and for myself that we are happy about the visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt to Bulgaria. I know the federal chancellor from the CSCE security conference in Helsinki and from my visit to Bonn in 1975. So we began our dialog in Helsinki and we continued it in Germany. This dialog will bear fruits as well as our talks here in Bulgaria. Our negotiations here in Sofia will give impulses for the further development of cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the economic field. Naturally neither Mr Schmidt nor I have set ourselves the task of discussing during our meeting the disintegration of the two economic blocs CEMA and EEC. This is not our task. We are proceeding from the situation as it is. Yet CEMA and the EEC exist. On this basis we must build our economic relations.

[Question] Negotiations are taking place in Brussels between the economic blocs CEMA and EEC. What result do you expect?

[Answer] I am an optimist. Even though we did not score any successes so far, they will be achieved. This is the perspective, for otherwise there would be confrontation. Detente, however, must be continued not just politically, but also economically and militarily. We have no other alternative because it would mean cold or even hot war. That would be madness. The visit of the federal chancellor is a great honor for us. We know the federal chancellor as one of the greatest statemen of our time. His visit is for us an impulse for the further development of our relations. I would like to use this opportunity to greet the people of the Federal Republic of Germany and wish them luck and success.

MLADENOV RECEIVES FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU022024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received (?Wilfred Waugau), state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES FRG PUBLISHER 2 MAY

AU022025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee for culture, had talks with the FRG Publisher (?Aurel Boviar).

CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN PLOVDIV 2 MAY

AU021821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Interior led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Cuban minister of Interior led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Cuban minister of the interior and Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, which is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Plovdiv today.

The delegation is accompanied by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs.

TODOROV RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU301044 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] On 25 April Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jeno Sebestyen, the newly appointed Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ENDORSES ZHIVKOV SPEECH

AU021818 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text of decision, adopted by the tenth session of the Seventh National Assembly in connection with the speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on Bulgaria's domestic and foreign policy, and proposed by Petur Tanchev at the 27 April 1979 session of the National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly listened with deep gratification to the speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on the domestic and foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The evaluations, conclusions and tasks contained in this speech reflect the deep socialist essence of the BCP's domestic and foreign policy, a policy permeated by concern about the country's comprehensive upsurge, about the constant material and intellectual development of the people, about the well-being and happiness of each working citizen under conditions of peace and international security. The National Assembly expresses the highest appreciation for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution to the drafting and implementation of this policy, for Comrade Zhivkov's remarkable theoretical and practical contribution to the consolidation of the Leninist principles of style and leadership in the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The National Assembly deputies ascertained with satisfaction that the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference are being successfully implemented. With its scientific foundation, principle-mindedness and dynamic strength, the BCP's April line is insuring a constant economic and cultural upsurge for our motherland and it guarantees the great prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene.

As an exponent of the people's will, the National Assembly unanimously adopts Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech as a guide line for our work in the further consistent implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference

The National Assembly is convinced that the workers, agricultural toilers, people's intelligentsia and youth--the entire Bulgarian people--will continue to devote all their efforts and talents, their energies and their characteristic creative vigor to the implementation of the party's strategic line for high efficiency and quality.

The main thing now is more fully to mobilize the efforts of each worker's collective, of each working place to further perfect socialist labor organization and planned economic leadership, to apply the economic approach consistently, to introduce modern scientific and technical achievements promptly in practical work and to discover and make full use of the existing, tremendous reserves of our socialist national economy.

The National Assembly deputies once again express their full support for the correct, principled and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and unanimously approve the state policy following the 11th BCP Congress unrelentingly conducted by the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The National Assembly notes with particular gratification the successful development of the relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the USSR and with the fraternal socialist countries as the main trend in our foreign policy and Bulgaria's active participation in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. The trend of a comprehensive drawing closer together and integration with the USSR, the trend of more and more close cooperation and integration with the other fraternal socialist states will also continue to represent the cornerstone of our foreign policy, a guarantee for the security, sovereignty and national prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The National Assembly expressed its full and unanimous support for the policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans. This is a principled active and constructive policy, one entirely in keeping with the vital interests of our people and the other Balkan people's and the interests of peace, security and cooperation in this part of the world. It is necessary to continue to implement this policy with perseverance and consistency, and to work indefatigably for the establishment of good-neighborly relations and broad cooperation, on a principled basis, with the Balkan peoples and countries.

The National Assembly positively evaluates the active and fruitful development of our state's relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. These relations must be intensified and consolidated in conformity with the principles of solidarity, internationalism and cooperation in the interests of peace and social progress.

The session evaluates as correct and successful the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards the developed capitalist countries in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence. The necessity of eliminating the danger of a destructive nuclear war must continue to be the main goal of our policy in this sector. In conformity with the UN Charter, Bulgaria will more and more actively contribute to the practical implementation of the Helsinki decisions, for the irrevocable triumph of detente and disarmament and for transforming lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation into basic norms of international life.

The National Assembly calls on the entire Bulgarian people to devote themselves to selfless work and struggle for socialist competition on a mass scale in honor of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of counter-plans, for the implementation of party policy in practical life and for the further consolidation of our motherland's contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism and for strengthening peace and security in the Balkans and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION HOME FROM ALGERIA--On 26 April an official delegation of the Ministry of National Health led by Prof Petur Andonov, deputy minister of national health, returned from Algeria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU]

MLADENOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 26 April Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Akira Yamato, Japanese ambassador in Sofia, on the occasion of Japan's national holiday. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENT MAY HAVE TO REMAIN IN PRISON

LD030801 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 27 Apr 79 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Jaroslav Sabata to Stay in Prison?"]

[Text] Prague--Jaroslav Sabata, one of the spokesmen for the civil rights movement in Czechoslovakia, who has been in prison for 7 months, has been ordered to appear in court again on 10 May.

The representative of Charter 77 was sentenced last January to 9 months' imprisonment for insulting a public official and should therefore leave prison on 1 July this year. There is a risk, however, if the Prague district court so decides, that he will have to stay in prison until the end of 1980. In fact in December 1976 he was pardoned from part of the 6 and 1/2 year sentence he received in 1972 for waging a campaign for abstention in general elections.

Having spent 5 years in prison, Sabata was arrested 1 October last year while he was on his way, with other representatives of Charter 77, to a meeting with Polish dissidents.

HUSAK SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO AFGHAN PRESIDENT

LD262238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of greetings to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Afghan Democratic Republic, on the national day of Afghanistan and the first anniversary of the national democratic revolution. The telegram states that the victory of the April revolution, which marked the beginning of building a new socially just society in Afghanistan, was hailed in Socialist Czechoslovakia with sincere feelings. It points out that our people, who have always harbored friendly feelings for the people of Afghanistan, sincerely rejoice at the results which they are attaining under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in carrying out revolutionary transformations and in defending the integrity, national sovereignty and independence of their country, despite attacks by international imperialism and reaction at home, and recognize the active contribution of the Afghan Democratic Republic to the joint efforts for lasting peace, detente and the promotion of equal international cooperation in the world.

In conclusion the telegram stresses that we highly value the fact that between our two parties, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Afghan Democratic Republic relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation are developing, and it expresses the conviction that these relations will continue to be consolidated in a traditional spirit of friendship and internationalist solidarity for the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interest of world peace and progress.

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATE AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER

LD270044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the national day of his country. On the same occasion congratulations were sent to him also by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official friendly visit in Ethiopia, continued in Addis Ababa today his talks with three members of the Ethiopian Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, the minister of trade and the minister of finance. On the program of the talks were topical international issues.

Both sides again confirmed the exceptional importance of detente which, in spite of some complications is the determining trend in current international relations. The ministers noted that guaranteeing peace, international security and a further intensification of detente necessitates that this trend of international relations is adequately reflected in the military sphere too. It will have an important influence on the solution of problems of developing countries. Therefore, they consider that the main task is still the assertion of the program of disarmament in line with the proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak minister and the Ethiopian ministers also condemned the hazardous policy of the preseent Chinese leadership and the open aggression of the Maoists against the SRV.

BULGARIAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD030032 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Nikola Todoriev, Bulgarian minister of power supply, arrived in Czechoslovakia by air today for an official visit that will last for a few days. He will hold talks with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, on questions pertaining to furthering mutual cooperation and will inspect some energy-generating enterprises.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KEMPNY-LED DELEGATION TO FRG

Interview on Visit

LD022009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation today concluded a visit to the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party. At the end of the visit our Bonn special correspondent Frantisek Vonderka asked the head of the delegation, Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for an interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade secretary, how well are you satisfied with the visit to the FRG?

[Answer] I think it is very important for us to be able to meet our comrades with whom we share an ideology and common objectives. Naturally, we are working under different conditions. We have already attained all they are fighting for. In our country we are building an advanced socialist society while the comrades are fighting to liberate the working class and start building socialism; so that the conditions are different but what is essential is that there are no contradictions between us on any fundamental issues.

[Question] This brings me to my second question: In the course of your visit you also had talks with the leadership of the German Communist Party. What do you consider to be their most important result?

[Answer] First of all the fact that we were able to exchange experience, become acquainted with the work of the German comrades and they with our work, with theirs and our problems. It is true that our problems are basically more joyful because we can and want to do everything to continue raising the living standards of our working people. The German comrades must first of all fight a battle for something basic, namely to win political power so that the working class under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party can run and influence developments in the interest of the working people.

[Question] Here in the Federal Republic, in Duesseldorf to be exact, you attended a May Day demonstration by West German working people. What impressions are you taking home with you?

[Answer] You see, we are no longer accustomed to this type of May Day celebration, but what matters is that May Day turned out to be the common holiday of solidarity of all working people, it reflected what is most decisive, that is, for a better tomorrow for the working people and for peace.

Return to Prague

LD021910 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, CTK--Josef Kempny, member of the communist party Presidium and secretary of its Central Committee, returned here today with a Central Committee delegation from a visit to Federal Germany, made at the invitation of the German Communist Party.

CAMBODIAN PRESS AGENCY ISSUES DECLARATION ON THAILAND

AU261318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Thailand Supports the Reaction"]

[Text] The Cambodian SPK Press Agency appealed to Thai authorities in a commentary yesterday to stop supporting the remnants of troops of the overthrown Pol Pot regime and thus assisting China's expansive policy in Southeast Asia. The commentary was also broadcast by Hanoi Radio yesterday. The commentary declares that between 7 and 10 April, when Cambodian revolutionary armed forces were pursuing the remnants of Pol Pot's troops near the border of Thailand, Thai aircraft violated Cambodian air space and Thai artillery shelled Cambodian territory to permit the remnants of the reactionary units to retreat to Thailand. Apart from this, Thai authorities also extend material aid to Pol Pot's mercenaries and make it possible for them to return to Cambodian territory to commit sabotage actions. On 18 April a representative of the Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested this procedure by Thai authorities. SPK notes with regret in the commentary that the Thai authorities have ignored this protest. According to the Thai authorities "Cambodian refugees" are involved but among these people are, in fact, Pol Pot's bandits who are returning to wreck the Cambodian revolution.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD251022 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The recent elections in Rhodesia were a new step in the process of the so-called internal settlement aimed at keeping Rhodesia under the influence of Western monopolies, RUDE PRAVO writes here today. Western countries view the constant aggressive actions of the Rhodesian regime against neighbouring countries with benevolence and cherish hopes as regards the results of the farce which resembled elections only by polling urns. Prime Minister Ian Smith expects the elections to lead to the international recognition of his regime which would be a decisive step towards the enactment of racism in Rhodesia. But the world public will not be deceived by such a trick, RUDE PRAVO says and adds that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the sole representative of the Zimbabwe people, will carry on its just struggle.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

LD022006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak National Front met in Bratislava today to recall the 10th anniversary of the historic April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969. It highly appraised the merits of the new party leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, which took society out of a profound political and social crisis, restored the socialist concept of the National Front and its all-round development. Thanks to the course inaugurated in April 1969 the National Front became the political expression of the class alliance of workers, farmers and the working intelligentsia, the alliance of communists and nonparty members and members of other political parties, our two fraternal nations and all ethnic groups, the true platform for the development of democracy. The Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak National Front then reviewed the preparations of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and stressed its ideological, political and ethical significance for the present. In this context it underscored the orientation of the promotion of labor initiative on key problems in production, to the quality and efficiency of all work.

It appraised campaigns for children and young people in this year's International Year of the Child and examined the preliminary results of aid to the Vietnamese people. The donation of several millions to the solidarity fund is a further demonstration of the fraternal internationalist solidarity of our working people with the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam, a tangible manifestation of backing their courageous peaceful endeavors. Today's session of the Central Committee Presidium was chaired by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

ADDITION TO HUSAK'S MEETING WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 April, pages 1, 2 carries the following addition to the item entitled "Reportage on Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit," and subtitled "Husak Meeting," published in the 30 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 6:

"The reception was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and by Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the republic. Pedro Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, was also present."

DEPUTY PREMIER KLEIBER ENDS COOPERATION TALKS IN BAGHDAD

LD011054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--Further bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological field was the main theme of talks held by GDR Deputy Premier Guenther Kleiber during a visit of several days to Iraq. It was learned in Baghdad today, after the conclusion of consultations with, among others, Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri and Planning Minister 'Adnan Husayn, that the Iraqi side showed great interest in further cooperation in the railway field.

It was agreed during the talks that the fourth meeting of the GDR-Iraq standing committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation would be held in May 1979 in the GDR. The two sides also decided to expand their cooperation in the transport sector, agriculture, communications and machine construction.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT TO VISIT 'IN MID-MAY'

LD030037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands and president of the republic of the Cape Verde Islands, will visit the GDR at the head of a party and state delegation in mid-May on the invitation of Erich Honecker, of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

LEADERS PRESENT AT EAST BERLIN MAY DAY RALLY

LD021404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The large 1 May rally in the GDR capital in the flag-bedecked Karl-Marx-Square began as the clock tower of the nearby town hall struck 0900. Fanfares and march music began the moving demonstration of Berlin workers which documents the 30 years' of common efforts by all social forces united in the national front for peace and socialism, under the leadership of the working class' party.

The Berliners conveyed greetings of cordial solidarity to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as to other members of party and state leadership on the main tribune. Loud applause greeted the May Day address given by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive.

Together with Erich Honecker on the platform in the center of the GDR capital were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Waving, they cordially reciprocated the Berliners' May Day greetings.

The dignitaries on the rostrum included additional members of the SED Central Committee: Eanst Goldenbaum, chairman of the GDR's Democratic Peasants' Party; Gerald Goetting of the CDU; Dr Manfred Gerlach of the LDPD; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann of the NDF; as well as Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front. Also on the rostrum were other members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber Presidium, the State Council, leading mass organization bodies, as well as generals and officers of the GDR armed forces.

Guests on the platform were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovski, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, Military Council member and head of the groups' Political Administration.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES DRESDEN STUDENTS

AU272147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Dresden dispatch: "Military Political Forum With Dresden Students: Col Gen Heinz Kessler Spoke at Friedrich List College"]

[Summary] "A military political forum took place on Wednesday [25 April] at the Friedrich List Transport College in Dresden. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NPA], spoke about topical problems of military policy of the workers class party.

"He replied to questions of the students and college teachers about tasks of socialist national defense, military political instruction and the military political situation, particularly NATO's aggressive preparations.

"The more than 30 years in which it has been possible thus far to debate contradictions and conflicts in our continent without recourse to the force of arms are an outcome of significant changes in the international power relationship," the speaker stressed. This is, first and foremost, thanks to the USSR and the fraternal socialist states allied with it as well as to the vigilance and defensive strength of their armed forces. The SED has always seen to it that the NPA, in the spirit of its internationalistic responsibility in the socialist military coalition, always possesses a high fighting strength and combat-readiness.

"Referring to the socialist military instruction at GDR colleges he stated that it always has been an integrated component part of the overall education and training of the students."

He noted that further strengthening the GDR's defensive power constitutes an essential component part on implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

In the morning Colonel General Kessler,together with Rector Prof Dr Engineer Edgar Meier, inspected training facilities and informed hi=self about the teaching and research tasks and military political activities of the college's members.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU021344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["GDR Congratulations on the First Anniversary of the April Revolution: Fraternal Greetings to the Afghan People"]

[Text] To his excellency

Nur Mohammad Taraki

General secretary of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan [DPPA] and

Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]

To his excellency

Hafizollah Amin

Prime minister of the DRA

Kabul

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people we convey to you, the DPPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, Council of Ministers and friendly DRA people the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on the first anniversary of the April revolution.

A new stage in the Afghan people's life began with the April revolution. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you on the historic successes achieved by the Afghan people under DPPA leadership in implementing the great and noble aims of the 1978 peoples revolution.

We are certain that the Afghan people will vigorously repel all the attacks of both the internal and external counterrevolution and that they will resolutely advance on the road opened up by the revolution. With its consistent anti-imperialist policy, which is aimed at peace and friendship among peoples the DRA has earned great respect in the world.

With the founding of the DRA a new stage also has begun in the relations between our two parties, states and peoples. We are firmly convinced that our close fraternal cooperation, which has developed so successfully this past year will be still further expanded and deepened in the future for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and progress. We wish you further success, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN, OTHERS

LD222030 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, cabled their goodwishes to Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his re-election to the high post.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to A.N. Kosygin on the occasion of his re-nomination to chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers.

Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, greeted in a cable A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of their re-election to their posts.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja similarly conveyed goodwishes to A.A. Gromyko on the occasion that he has been re-appointed foreign minister of the USSR.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI, AMIN

LD261826 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26, 1979, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, have cabled their greetings to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, on the national day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the 1st anniversary of the victory of the revolution. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP TALKS WITH DKP DELEGATION

AU301426 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Joint communique on the visit of Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party [DKP], to the Hungarian People's Republic from 25-26 April]

[Text] Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party [DKP], and Karl-Heinz Schroder, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest on April 25 and 26.

The representatives of the DKP were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Jeno Fock, member of the Political Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee carried on discussions with the DKP leaders.

At the cordial and comradely meetings the two parties' representatives informed each other about their parties activity, and reviewed timely issues of the international life and the communist and workers movement.

The MSZMP representatives reviewed the results attained in building an advanced socialist society and future tasks.

The representatives of the MSZMP and DKP agreed that the tendency toward detente was prevailing in international life despite the efforts of certain reactionary forces to poison the atmosphere and to curb the process of detente. Both parties firmly condemn the hostile campaigns of the imperialist circles against the socialist countries, the communist parties and other progressive democratic forces. They emphasized that the achievements following the realization of the Helsinki Final Act stipulations served the good of Europe's peoples. The balanced relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and exploitation of the opportunities offered by the policy of peaceful coexistence are beneficial for both peoples. The interests of consolidating and further developing the achievements of detente has attained so far demand that all the advocators of peace, international security and cooperation multiply their efforts and help implement the Helsinki Final Act in its integrity.

The existence and future of mankind are endangered mainly by the intensification of the arms race pursued by imperialism. The latest armament wave imposes tremendous economic burdens on the peoples of the world and enhances the danger of armed conflicts. Proceeding from this, the MSZMP and DKP regard active participation in curbing the armament race an especially important task. They hold the view that in the present situation the signing of SALT-II on the limitation of strategic arms and successful completion of the discussions on the reduction of arms and troops in Central Europe are issues of outstanding significance. The two parties hail and support any initiative which can help stop the armaments race, promote disarmament and strengthen good relations and trust between the states and the peoples.

The Hungarian and the West German communists condemn the hegemonistic and antisocialist policy of the Beijing leaders, as well as their aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their attitude is risking the world's peace and causes excessive damage to the peoples of the region, Vietnam included, while it plays to the hands of imperialism. The MSZMP and DKP invariably sympathize with the socialist Vietnamese people, who protected their independence and freedom with arms in the face of Chinese aggression. They ensured support to the forces rallied by the Cambodian National United Front which after having fought the antipeople Pol Pot regime, are now making immense efforts to create the fundamental conditions to human life and to rebuild their country. The parties expressed solidarity also with the Laotian people who are protecting their country's independence and territorial integrity.

The MSZMP and DKP support the struggle waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan for social progress and the liberation movements struggling in the southern part of Africa. They are in solidarity with the anti-imperialist forces struggling for the national revolution of Iran.

The two parties condemn the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace deals concluded through U.S. mediation that do not solve the fundamental problems in the Middle East but prolong war tensions. The MSZMP and the DKP sympathize with the progressive Arab forces and support the efforts designed to achieve a just and lasting settlement with the involvement of all the parties concerned as equals.

The MSZMP and DKP attach special importance to fostering relations with the communist parties and to strengthening proletarian international solidarity. The cooperation of communist and workers parties is of decisive importance in the struggle against imperialism. [paragraph continues]

The representatives of the two parties accept that the principles adopted at the Berlin meeting of the European communist and workers parties, and implementation of the tasks set for the struggle of peace, security, cooperation and social progress, strengthen the unity of the fraternal parties and help the parties attain their national and international objectives. The two parties agreed to continue to strengthen cooperation and relations between Hungarian and West German communists relying on the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Herbert Mies and Karl-Heinz Schroder left Budapest Thursday night.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SZEKER'S VISIT TO IRAQ

LD211200 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

["Hungarian-Iraqi Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 20 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Iraqi inter-governmental commission for economic cooperation held its fifth session in Baghdad from April 17 to 19. The session reviewed the present state of the two countries' economic cooperation which developed rapidly in the recent years. The value of the bilateral traffic in the past five years increased almost 2.5 times and totalled 240 million dollars in 1978.

The protocol of the meeting was signed by Dr Gyula Szeker, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Iraqi home trade minister. They are co-chairmen of the joint commission. The document states that the sides resolved on measures aimed at widening Hungarian-Iraqi economic cooperation. There is a favourable scope for enhancing Hungarian participation in the development of Iraqi economy, especially in petroleum industry, telecommunication engineering, electrification, transport, health, food industry, agriculture and irrigation. During his stay in Baghdad, the Hungarian deputy prime minister had talks with the Iraqi foreign, telecommunication, industry and mining, petroleum industry, irrigation and health ministers. Dr Gyula Szeker was received also by Dr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice-president of the Republic of Iraq.

TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION REPORTS TALKS WITH KUWAIT

LD022031 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 2 (MTI)--The Hungarian transport delegation led by Laszlo Foldvari, deputy minister for transport and post, returned Wednesday from Kuwait. The delegation attended the opening Budapest-Kuwait flight and carried on talks about current issues of the two countries' cooperation in air services with chiefs in Kuwait's air authority and national airlines.

Together with the Hungarian delegation, a party of representatives of Kuwait's public life, economy, tourism, transport and foreign trade companies arrived in Budapest. At their two-day stay in Hungary the guests have talks at Hungarian partner organizations about cooperation between the two states.

At a press conference held after the return of the Hungarian delegation Deputy Minister for Transport and Post Laszlo Foldvari said that by starting flights to Kuwait, the Hungarian airlines Malev was maintaining direct air connections with 38 cities of 26 countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and the length of their route was over 40,000 kilometres. Last year Malev's scheduled flights covered 18.9 millions kilometres, transported 713,000 passengers and 12,000 tons of goods.

The deputy minister announced that besides the recently launched Budapest-Salonika and the now inaugurated Budapest-Kuwait flights, scheduled air passenger traffic is to start from the middle of May between the Hungarian capital and Baghdad, via Athens.

Touching upon the importance of the flights to Kuwait Laszlo Foldvari said that there had never been scheduled air service between the two countries. In 1978 Malev sent 650 special flights to forward goods to the states of the Persian Gulf, for instance, it transport 500 tons of products to Kuwait by 45 flights.

At the recent negotiations with leaders of the Kuwaiti Transport Ministry the talks covered possibilities of the new Hungarian flight and tasks necessary for cooperation in other transport branches as well as in post and telecommunications services. The delegation discussed the possible exchange of experiences by the two countries' propagandists and journalists as well as the reciprocal exchange of films and television programmes.

At the ministry of Commerce and Industry the Hungarian delegates reviewed with their Kuwaiti colleagues chances to develop further the trade between Hungary and Kuwait. To promote this, a Hungarian week is to be arranged in Kuwait for market research to present the export offers of Hungary's engineering, light industry and food sectors as well as the country's gastronomy.

LAOTIAN PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG INTERVIEWED

LD262316 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26, 1979 (MTI)--Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, president of the Supreme People's Council and of the Laotian country-building front, has given an interview in his Vientiane office to special correspondent Pal Bokor of the Hungarian news agency.

Asked about the new relations that might shape up between the Indochinese countries after the signing of the Laotian-Cambodian and the Laotian [words indistinct] joint cooperation based on socialism and on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Our countries have decided to improve their (?relations on) the basis of the five basic principles of peaceful (?coexistence)--with any country, irrespective of its political and social system.

It is the sincere endeavor of all the three countries to establish friendly relations and many-sided cooperation with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. We are convinced that the chauvinist, hegemonist and expansionist maneouvres of China and the treacherous attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at sowing the seeds of hatred, war and discord in their selfish and narrow interests are inevitably doomed to failure.

Speaking of the relations between Hungary and Laos, Souphanouvong pointed out:

The Hungarian people and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party backed and assisted the long-lasting fight the Laotians had pursued in their national democratic revolution against the French colonizers and American imperialists. This is what we experience also in the new phase of struggle directed at socialist transformation and building.

It is my conviction that the fraternal friendship, solidarity and manysided cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will go on improving and strengthening day by day.

GYENES WELCOMES COMMUNIST PARTIES CONFERENCE DELEGATES

LD271920 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 27 April, (MTI)--The three-day conference held by the representatives of 39 communist and workers parties under the joint sponsorship of the HSWP and the editorial board of PEACE AND SOCIALISM ended on Friday. CC Secretary Andras Gyenes welcomed the foreign guests on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the conference.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 2 MAY MEETING REPORTED

LD022010 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 2 (MTI)--The Hungarian Government held a meeting on Wednesday: Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker made a report about his talks conducted in the Nigerian Federal Republic and about the session of the joint Hungarian-Iraqi standing cooperation committee. The government approved the report.

The Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the report presented by the minister of transport and post on the further development of the transport-political conception and on the work programme containing the major state measures necessary for implementing the conception. It decided to include the stipulations in the people's economic plans. Thereafter the government discussed other matters.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD021445 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] The national conference of the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] has been convened for 19-20 May, it was decided at the session of the KISZ Central Committee today. The body debated and adopted the document that analyzed work since the ninth congress and the tasks ahead. The report was presented by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

NEW EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA TO BE INTRODUCED FOR MINORITIES

LD021904 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 2 (MTI)--Great attention is paid in this country to meeting the educational and cultural requirements of the national minorities whose size within the total population is not too big: The number of Southern Slavs, Germans, Slovaks and Romanians is estimated to range between 400 and 450,000, corresponding to about 4.5 percent of the population. A little more than 155,000, according to the 1970 census, indicated their mother tongue as non-Hungarian. In Hungary the affiliation to a national minority is not a matter of numbers or of tactical considerations, but one of practice, with equal rights secured in regard to economy, culture and politics.

This policy finds reflection in the education minister's recent decree which orders new curricula to be introduced step by step in the Serbo-Croatian, Slovak and Romanian language teaching general schools.

More subjects than so far will be taught in the mother languages. This applies in the 1st to 4th forms to all topics except Hungarian language and literature. Pupils in the 5th to 8th forms will be taught history, geography, music, singing, drawing and technical subjects in the minority tongue, to say nother of their own language and literature and of the headmaster's lessons--but the technical terms of certain special specialized topics will have to be learnt in both languages.

The concept of a harmoniously educated all-round socialist personality---the curriculum decree emphasized--implies an intellectual and emotional bondage to a nation or national minority, without which there is no fostering of minority culture and tradition.

Textbooks from the mother country will underlie the teaching of the minority language and literature, and textbooks translated from Hungarian will be used for the rest of subjects. There will be two supplementary books for the history and the geography of the mother country and textbooks edited specially for use in the minority schools in the subjects of music and singing.

New curricula for the minority languages teaching general schools were introduced as early as in 1976. In these schools the minority mother language is being taught as a normal topic; the rest of subjects are taught in Hungarian. There are 296 schools of this type.

In September 1979 new curricula will become valid also for the four-year gymnasia in which the pupils sit for final certificates and can choose to learn a minority language as second foreign language. This new curricula will be introduced within two years for the existing three German, two Slovak, one Serbo-Croatian and one Romanian gymnasiums.

FIELD WORK PROGRESSES DESPITE OBSTACLES

Adverse Weather, Soil Conditions

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Apr 79 pp 1, 4 WA

[Text] The fields are becoming the scene of even greater activity although workers are obliged to cope with difficult conditions. Work is hindered by rain, frost and groundwater. To reduce time losses tractor operators are replacing one another in the fields; their meals and fuel are carried out to them in some places. Baranya County was the first in Hungary to begin planting corn on 10 April. After Easter this work began in even those parts of the county that have a cooler climate. This is necessary, because winter grains were damaged to such an extent that the corn must be planted in their stead.

In Fejer County many machines are working two and three shifts in an attempt to plant all the corn in 2 and 1/2 weeks. Application of chemical weed killer is virtually completed and the planned hectarage for spring barley is in the ground. However, more barley must be sown to replace winter grain that was destroyed in many places. Planting of sugar beets and alfalfa is finished and potato planting is completed in most places. The southern parts of the county have begun sowing sunflower. So far 220,000 hectares have been planted to spring crops in Bacs-Kiskun County. There are 700 hectares of peas, 6,000 hectares of spring grains and 5,000 hectares of alfalfa. Although the grape vines are thriving, there has been great damage to fruit trees. The last frosts caught peach and cherry trees in full bloom. It is too early to determine the extent of the damage.

Vegetables and greens raised under soil are nearly ready to be set out. Worse news has been reported from Szolnok County: 10,000 hectares of winter wheat and 4,000 hectares of barley which germinated poorly because of the dry fall suffered total winterkill due to the early onset of cold weather. These damages were augmented by groundwater and spring floods. The loss to the county is estimated at 400 million forints. Sowing of barley and sugar beets has been completed. Work is progressing slowly because adverse operating conditions have caused backlogs.

Csongrad County was unable to save some of the winter grain from groundwater damage. Now corn is being substituted for these crops, so that corn hectarage will be 10 percent greater than last year. To expedite this important work, several farms are granting premiums for efficiency and quality work. Efforts are being made to get the corn into the ground within a week-and-a-half or two weeks to insure bountiful yields.

Frost in Csongrad County has caused an average of 30 percent damage to nearly 200 hectares of peach and apple orchards as well as 1,000 hectares of vineyard. Rainfall in Hajdu-Bihar County was triple the long-term mean between January and March. Fields near the tributaries of the rivers were inundated; some are still in no condition for cultivation. Only in May will it become possible to decide what should be grown in them. Work is in full swing in the drier parts of the country. Spring barley is being sown over grains which are sparse. Ten percent more peas and 40 percent more barley than planned have been sown.

There is still so much groundwater on 20,000 hectares in Szabolcs-Szatmar County that cultivation is out of question. Some fields will accommodate only horse-drawn farm equipment. Despite all obstacles, potatoes have been planted on over 18,000 hectares, 80 percent of the planned quantity.

Field Work Progress

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Over 60 percent of the area planned for sunflower has been sown in Fejer County. Bacs-Kiskun County has completed the sowing of spring grains, peas, alfalfa and corn. Potato planting is nearly completed and one-quarter of the sunflower is in the ground. Hajdu-Bihar County has begun sowing 17,000 hectares ofsunflower. Spring barley has been sown over sparse grains on 5,000 hectares.

In Csongrad County 30 percent of a total of 80,000 hectares of corn has been planted. Borsod County has begun planting corn despite weather that has turned unseasonably cool. Work in the county is two weeks behind schedule because of the cold.

Corn planting is progressing well in Transdanubia. Vas County has planted 35 percent of the planned area. Western Hungary is planting chiefly early and semi-early ripening corn.

CORRECTION TO HUNZAR INTERVIEW ON 'ECONOMIC FORUM' PROGRAM

In the item entitled "Huszar, Others Interviewed on Economic Forum' Program" published in the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 2, the fourth paragraph, line one should read: "Comrade Huszar, why have some larger enterprises shown continuing insolvency in recent months?"

U.S. SENATOR MUSKIE ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR TALKS

LD021754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Senator Edmund Muskie arrived in Poland today on a visit that will last a few days. The program provides for talks and meetings in Warsaw. Senator Muskie is to stay in Kracow and he will also visit the former Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim-Brezezinka.

FRELEK MEETS SWAPO VICE CHAIRMAN IN WARSAW

LD030638 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May (PAP)--The PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek today received Peter Nanyebe, vice chairman of the SWAPO organization, now on a visit to Poland.

The guest reviewed present situation in Namibia as well as SWAPO's goals and tasks for the cause of the liberation of that country from foreign domination. During the meeting the sides discussed questions concerning further development of mutual contacts. Ryszard Frelek stressed that the Polish society expressed its full solidarity for the just struggle of the Namibian peoples led by the SWAPO organization.

FORUM FOR SOLIDARITY WITH CHILE OPENS IN TORUN

LD030708 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--"Culture is the weapon and the struggle" says one of the slogans of the International Forum of Solidarity with Chilean Culture that started in Torun today. The forum, convened at the initiative of the international commission for the investigation into the crimes committed by Chilean junta some months prior to the 75th birthday anniversary of Pablo Neruda, is aimed to accuse before the world the enormous atrocities committed by the fascist regime of General Pinochet against the Chilean nation and its culture. The forum comes also as an appeal for further support to and solidarity with the patriots and progressive Chilean activists who ignoring the bloody persecution and repressions come out in defence of the highest values of the national cultural heritage. The forum is attended by representatives of the heroic Chilean nation and eminent political and cultural activists from Argentina, Bulgaria, France, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Italy and the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Polish organizers of the forum--the Polish Peace Committee and the Committee of Solidarity with the Nation of Chile--the guests who arrived in Torun were greeted by the chairman of that organization, member of the Council of State Edmund Osmanczyk.

While delivering his speech, Polish Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski said that it was a shocking fact that half a century after the burning of books conducted by Hitlerite Germans, fascist soldiers piled and burnt on the street of Santiago de Chile in 1973 the works of most progressive people of the Chilean nation and that volumes glorifying Hitlerism appeared on the shelves of Chilean bookshops. The world public opinion, Poland included, fully solidarizes with the struggle of the people of culture and art in Chile for restoring in Chile the progressive and democratic human rights.

The guest of honour of the Torun forum, the widow of the heroic Chilean president, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, said that repressions and violence would never weaken the will of Chilean nation to struggle for full victory. Mrs Allende conveyed to the PUWP, to the Polish Government and the Polish people cordial thanks for organizing the Torun forum, for the continuous support and assistance lent by them to the Chilean patriots.

Participants in the forum received a letter from the widowed wife of Pablo Neruda, Metild Urrutia de Neruda, in which she wrote that the meeting in Torun was of great significance for the suffering Chilean nation. The life and work of Pablo Neruda was recalled by Argentinian writer Julio Cortazar and Polish writer, chairman of the Poland-Spain society, Wojciech Zukrowski.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN MLYNCZAK VISITS FINLAND

LD021844 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--Chairman of the Democratic Party CC, vice president of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, has departed on a visit to Finland at the invitation of chairman of the People's Liberal Party Jakko Itali. Tadeusz Mlynczak is accompanied by member of the DP CC, head of the Presidium department Andrzej Rajewski. The Democratic Party has been in continuous contacts with the People's Liberal Party of Finland since the [words indistinct]. These contacts form an integral part of the expanding, allround Polish-Finnish cooperation, which includes exchange of opinions, information and experience, thereby contributing to getting the two nations closer together.

During his visit to Finland, which will undoubtedly further strengthen contacts between the DP and the PLP, Tadeusz Mlynczak will have talks with the PLP management and representatives of Finnish political life. The talks serve the deepening of bilateral contacts. The chairman of the DP CC and accompanying persons were seen off at the Okecie Airport by Vice Chairmen of the DP CC Tadeusz Kalasa and Piotr Stefanski, DP CC secretaries Krystyna Marszalek, Zbigniew Rudnicki and Edward Zglobicki, members of the DP CC Presidium, and deputy department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stanislaw Pcihla. Also present was Finnish ambassador to Poland, Ralph Enckell.

GIEREK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU271856 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, on 25 April received Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to the SFRY.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES FARMING, FOREIGN RELATIONS, OLYMPICS

AU271855 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo at its session on 25 April studied reports on the directions concerning improving land utilization based on the examples of Bialystok, Chelm and Przemysl Voivodships. It has been stated that farmland resources, shrinking as a result of industrialization and urbanization, must be used more intensively for farm production. This is required by society's growing needs for foodstuffs.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recommended the further improvement of economic, legal, organizational and technical systems aimed at improving the structure of land in all sectors of agriculture and at a better productive use of all lands. This process should be encouraged, among other things, by the retirement system for farmers, which is now being put into effect and which accelerates the handing over of private farms to younger, vocationally well-prepared personnel. The increased interest among farmers in purchasing land is another favorable phenomenon. Land integration and exchange operations also must serve this purpose. Particular heed must be paid to the protection of farmland. The scope of land reclamation and increasing its fertility must be expanded.

As the next issue on the agenda, the Politburo examined the 1979-90 program for expanding Poland's political and economic relations with developing Asian countries.

In recent years our country's relations with many states in Asia have been invigorated. Contacts between parliaments, states, cultural and social organizations have significantly strengthened, and Poland's economic cooperation with many states in that region has expanded. Our country cooperates effectively with most Asian countries at the forum of international organizations.

The Politburo emphasized the significance Poland attaches to cooperation with developing Asian countries and to the further tightening of relations with those countries in order to promote the cause of consolidating peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the state of preparations for the Olympic games in Moscow.

The Politburo emphasized the significance of Polish participation in the Olympic games and the tasks arising there from for party echelons and administrative authorities so as to provide the best conditions possible for the preparations.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD021506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz is visiting Katowice Voivodship today. Accompanied by leading officials of this manufacturing industry region, the premier visited the workforce building the Katowice iron and steel combine, familiarizing himself, among others, with how work was progressing on the construction of the next project of the giant combine--the continuous hot-rolled sheet-metal mill.

Piotr Jaroszewicz then paid a visit to the Metallurgy Department of the Slask Polytechnic which for 10 years now has been training cadres for the dynamically developing Polish iron and steel industry. The premier familiarized himself with the achievements of the Materials Engineering Institute in Katowice at which many up-to-date production techniques and specialist materials for the ferrous and nonferrous metal industries have been worked out.

PRESS MARKS ISRAEL'S 31ST NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU031012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Yitzhak Navon, president of the State of Israel, on the 31st anniversary of the formation of that state.

Marking the national day of the State of Israel, the Bucharest newspapers highlight the significant progress made by that country in its economic development. A decisive role in raising the development of the country onto a superior stage would be undoubtedly played by a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East conflict, the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area, which would enable the Israeli people, the other peoples in the region to concentrate their energies on peaceful construction--SCINTEIA points out. Such a settlement entails the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, the solution of the Palestinian people's problem in accordance with its national aspirations, including the setting up of its own state, guaranteed independence, integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area, Israel included. Of special importance in this respect would be the convening of an international conference--under the aegis or with the active participation of the U.N.--to be attended by all the sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestinian people's representatives and the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of collaboration with all states, whatever their social system, Romania develops relations with Israel, in keeping with the interests of international peace and understanding, the talks conducted in Bucharest by President Nicolae Ceausescu with prime ministers, with other Israeli political personalities, being a particular contribution in this respect.

CABLES, RESOLUTION PERTAINING TO CEAUSESCU'S AFRICAN TOUR

Ceausescu to Numayri

AU021012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Khartoum.

On leaving your country I wish to again thank you, Mrs Numayri and all the Sudanese people for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to us throughout our visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in my own behalf and on behalf of my wife.

I express once more satisfaction with the results of this visit and I am convinced that the treaty of friendship and cooperation that we signed as well as the other documents and agreements concluded will mark a historic point in developing the manifold Romanian-Sudanese relations, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

I take this opportunity to extend wishes for health, happiness, progress, prosperity and peace to you and all the friendly Sudanese people.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Council of Ministers to Ceausescu

AU021835 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text of cable addressed by the Romanian Government to President Nicolae Ceausescu on his recent African tour]

[Text] Greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

The Council of Ministers expresses great regard and appreciation, and profound gratitude for the remarkable results of the visits you paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to eight African countries--a political act that elicited great international reverberations and made an exceptional contribution to the development of Romania's relations with those countries and to promoting the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation; it made a very important contribution to continuously increasing our country's authority and prestige in the world.

Your new mission of peace and friendship, of cooperation and militant solidarity with the African peoples, forcefully highlighted the principledness, and dynamic and constructive nature of the foreign policy pursued by the RCP and Socialist Romania, and the importance that our country, the Romanian people, attach to deepening and developing many-sided cooperation with the developing and nonalined countries, with all the newly independent states, with the political parties in those countries, and with the African national liberation movements and fronts.

Taking place amid complex international circumstances, your visit to countries located on the front line of the confrontation between the African peoples and the last strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid in their most aggressive forms, have once again pointed out the consistency and determination with which the Romanian people, you personally, uphold the nation's sacred right to elect and pursue their destinies in accordance with their legitimate aspirations and interests, and to be masters of their national resources and to utilize them for their own development and prosperity, for the cause of their national independence and sovereignty.

Your meetings and talks with the heads of the states visited and the working nature they assumed, the treaties of friendship and cooperation, the joint communiques and the various agreements and conventions signed, demonstrate the common determination to expand and improve the relations of cooperation; they open up broad prospects in all the areas of activity and secure conditions for continuously deepening the cooperation between the Romanian people and the peoples of those states.

The particularly friendly atmosphere in which the visits proceeded, the signs of warm appreciation and regard for our country, for the Romanian people, for the determination and courage with which you, greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, militate for the establishment of new relations of justice, equality, trust and respect among states, the praise expressed for you and for your resolve in working to eliminate the old imperialist policy of domination, oppression and diktat, and to build a better and more just world, have highlighted with impressive forcefulness the fact that Socialist Romania and its foreign policy find justified recognition and are greatly valued and heeded in the international arena.

Expressing its great appreciation and complete support for the specially fruitful results of the official friendship visit that you, beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have paid to Libya, Gabon, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi, Sudan and Egypt--events of historic importance for the development of Romanian-African relations--the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania shall consistently strive to fully implement the tasks devolving from the provisions of all the documents concluded.

The Council of Ministers once again pledges to make further efforts to unabatedly implement our party-state general policy, to achieve the great goals set by the 11th congress, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society on the soil of our beloved fatherland, to strengthen friendship and understanding among peoples, to secure the victory of the cause of freedom and independence for all the nations, and peace and cooperation throughout the world.

RCP Resolution

AU011908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of resolution adopted by the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee on the official friendly visits paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to certain African countries]

[Text] Convened on 27 April 1979, the Executive Political Committee [EPC] of the RCP Central Committee expresses deep satisfaction with the particularly fruitful results of the official friendly visits Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other members of our country's delegation, from 8-25 April to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Gabonese Republic, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of Mazambique, the Republic of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the results of the friendly visit paid to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The EPC fully endorses the intensive and untiring activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu during this new peace and friendship mission and stresses the essential contribution made by the party secretary general and president of the republic in consistently implementing the basic guidelines established by the 11th party congress regarding expanding and deepening friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have embarked upon the road of free and independent development and with all world states. On this occasion, too, the EPC stresses and highly assesses the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in broadly and forcefully promoting Romanian-African relations, in continuously expanding cooperation and solidarity with the states on that continent.

The visit paid to the eight states will go down as an event of the greatest significance that will extensively and deeply reflect on bilateral relations and on Romanian-African relations generally and on the sphere of international life. The ECP stresses the exceptional importance of the documents signed, of the understandings concluded and of the exchanges of views that took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the leaders of the states he visited. All this forcefully stressed the joint determination to insure a more and more lasting basis for mutually advantageous cooperation and to give new scope and an ever broader content to relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and the African countries he visited.

The ECP values the particular results recorded in the field of developing relations of collaboration and of mutually advantageous cooperation with these countries, of promoting more and more efficient forms of cooperation at the economic, scientific-technical and cultural level to the benefit of the Romanian people and of the peoples in the African countries that were visited and in the interest of their ever more rapid advance on the road of socioeconomic progress.

The EPC also values the particular results recorded along the line of strengthening contacts, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the ruling parties in the given countries and believes that this is an important means of expanding relations of friendship and close cooperation between our peoples and countries.

The EPC values the position held by the party secretary general and president of the republic to continue to grant full political, diplomatic and material support to the just struggle waged by the liberation movements in southern Africa. The meetings with the leaders of these movements, the dialogs that took place and generally the visit are a vivid expression of the solidarity against the colonial yoke, for freedom, independence and social progress.

The EPC believes that on the basis of its results, the visit is a contribution to the struggle waged by the African peoples, by the progressive forces everywhere against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for completely eliminating the policy of racism and apartheid and any forms of oppression and domination. The leaders and peoples of the countries that were visited expressed vivid and warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP and the Romanian Government and people for the active support--political, moral and material--granted to their struggle to win and strengthen independence and to advance along the road of free and independent development.

The EPC assesses with satisfaction that the visit to the eight African countries, which was followed with particular interest and was fully endorsed by all people, is--on the basis of how it progressed and especially on the basis of its results--a great political success, a moment of historical significance in developing all-round relations between Romania and the given countries, the young African states and the liberation movements in Africa; it is a new and excellent action of our party's and state's foreign policy.

The visit and the documents and agreements concluded forcefully asserted the new principles of the relations Romania and the RCP consistently promote in the international arena, namely of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in interstate relations. The visit forcefully expressed Romania's determination to do all it can to broadly promote these principles, a policy of defense and of strengthening the national independence of all peoples--the basic problem of today's world.

The EPC fully endorses and highly appreciates the consistency with which the party secretary general and president of the republic once again expressed our party's and state's position on the solution of all disputes by political means, by direct contacts and discussions between the sides concerned, since the method of negotiations is the only efficient means for a just and lasting solution of interstate disputes.

The EPC also highly appreciates the manner in which the party secretary general and president of the republic presented our country's position on resolving the Middle East conflict, on continuing efforts aimed at a comprehensive solution that will bring about a just and lasting peace in that area and, in this respect, the organization of an international conference--under the aegis or with the active participation of the United Nations--with the participation of all countries concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people and the two cochairmen to the Geneva conference.

The EPC stressed that the warm and friendly reception given to the representatives of Socialist Romania by the leaders of the countries they visited and by the peoples of those countries is a telling expression of the esteem, consideration and prestige Socialist Romania and its domestic and foreign policy enjoy; it is a vivid illustration of the great appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity, whom they view as a prominent political figure of our days and as an untiring promoter of the noble ideals of freedom, independence and social progress, of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

In unanimously endorsing the results of the visit, the EPC once again reasserts the militant solidarity of the RCP, of Socialist Romania and of the Romanian people with the African countries and peoples, with their struggle to insure their legitimate right to independently decide on their fate, to master their national riches and resources and to use them for their own socioeconomic development, and with their struggle to insure the complete triumph of freedom and independence on African soil and throughout the world.

The EPC completely endorses and expresses full satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit paid to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great revolution of 1 September 1969, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, stressed the desire of both sides to expand and deepen Romanian-Libyan cooperation. This determination is clearly expressed in the joint communique signed by the two heads of state. During the visit, the two sides concluded important agreements and accords which will give an ever greater impetus to bilateral relations at various levels.

At the same time, the EPC values the particular importance of the exchange of views between the two heads of state on the development of current international life. The talks stressed the particular attention Romania and Libya pay to the Middle East situation. They reasserted the conviction that the solution of the Palestinaian problem is the essential factor on which depends the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reasserted the great importance they attached to achieving the solidarity and unity of action of all Arab countries in their efforts aimed at a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The EPC views the visit to the Gabonese Republic as a remarkable event in the upward and fruitful evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our countries, parties and peoples. The EPC stresses the particular importance of the talks conducted between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, chief of government and founder and secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Gabonese Republic, signed by the two presidents, proclaims our countries' desire to strengthen their fruitful cooperation even more. The EPC expressed the conviction that, on the basis of the understandings and agreements that have been concluded, political, economic, scientific and cultural relations will develop even more and production sharing will intensify, while trade exchange will diversify, thus strengthening Romanian-Gabonese friendship and solidarity even more.

At the same time, the EPC stressed the importance of the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo on major problems of current international political life. The EPC expressed complete satisfaction with the determination by the two countries to cooperate closely at the international level by firmly supporting the struggle waged by the peoples for freedom and independence, against imperialism and colonialism.

The EPC stresses with satisfaction that the visit to the People's Republic of Angola, the talks conducted with Comrade Agostinho Neto, mark a new and important moment in developing traditional relations of militant solidarity and close cooperation between the RCP and the Workers Party of Angola--MPLA, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola, between the Romanian and Angolan peoples.

In greeting the remarkable results of the Romanian-Angolan summit dialog, the EPC highly appreciated the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Angola, signed by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto, and expressed the conviction that this document marks a historical moment in the development of Romanian-Angolan relations and is the expression of their joint desire to establish lasting bases for their fruitful cooperation at various levels.

The EPC believes that of great importance for the future of Romanian-Angolan relations of friendship and cooperation are the relations between the ruling parties of the two countries, envisaged also in the agreement on cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA signed on this occasion, relations which will thus forcefully intensify in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. The EPC also expresses its full accord with the other documents signed during the visit, which offer an appropriate framework for expanding Romanian-Angolan cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural fields, in cadres training with a view to promoting the socioeconomic development of the two countries.

The Romanian-Angolan summit dialog also stressed the determination by the two parties and countries to contribute to the struggle waged by all peoples, by the democratic and progressive forces against the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force and diktat, against any form of oppression of other peoples, and to constructively resolving all major problems confronting contemporary mankind.

The EPC expresses satisfaction with the meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma, chairman of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO). This meeting was an occasion to show feelings of profound gratitude for the political, diplomatic and material support granted by Romania to the just cause of the Namibian people. The EPC warmly endorses the position adopted by the party secretary general on the need for recognizing, as soon as possible, the Namibian people's right to independence, and reasserts Romania's determination to continue to grant full support to the struggle waged by these people against colonial domination, for freedom and independent development. The EPC fully endorses the Romanian president's position according to which everything must be done to rapidly eliminate colonial domination, racism and apartheid by using both negotiations and diplomatic and political means, the United Nation's contribution, and struggle with arms in hand to win the legitimate right to freedom and independence.

The EPC believes that the visit to the Republic of Zambia, the talks conducted with President Kenneth Kaunda, mark a new and excellent stage in the chronicle of Romanian-Zambian friendship.

Greeting with satisfaction the particularly fruitful results of the new Romanian-Zambian summit dialog, the EPC fully endorses the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia, signed by the two presidents, a document which sanctions the determination by the two countries to develop relations of cooperation and solidarity.

The EPC also expresses satisfaction with the other documents signed during the visit, which will open up broad prospects for cooperation between the RCP and the United National Independence Party of Zambia, for bilateral cooperation between Romania and Zambia in the industrial, agricultural, mining fields and in scientific and technical research, and for intensifying trade exchange and the exchange of cultural values between the two peoples.

The EPC stresses that the visit to Zambia is of particular significance also because it took place at a time when the peoples in southern Africa are carrying out a more and more firm struggle for freedom and national independence. [paragraph continues]

The EPC stresses that the visit to Zambia--one of the front-line countries in the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in Africa--demonstrates Romania's resolute determination to continue to grant its full support to the peoples in southern Africa in order to eliminate colonialism and win freedom and independence.

The EPC hails with satisfaction the new meeting on Zambian soil between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Joshua Nkomo, chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), cochairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The EPC expresses satisfaction with the praise given by the ZAPU chairman to Romania's policy of active solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the regime of oppression and domination led by Ian Smith. During the talks our party secretary general reasserted Romania's determination to further extend political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.

At the same time, the EPC fully endorsed the results of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meeting with the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), led by Chairman Oliver Tambo, and stressed that this meeting illustrates Romania's relations of militant solidarity with the liberation movements of southern Africa, with their struggle against colonialism, apartheid and racism. The EPC reaffirms the determination of the RCP, of Socialist Romania and of the Romanian people, to further support the struggle of the majority people of South Africa to abolish the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and to secure a free and independent life.

The EPC emphasized that the visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique marked a moment of historic importance in the chronicle of the bilateral Romanian-Mozambique relations.

Highlighting the atmosphere of mutual understanding, esteem and respect in which this historic visit took place, the EPC highly praises the particularly positive results of the official talks held between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samora Moises Machel. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, a document of great political value, signed by the two party-state leaders on this occasion, expresses the two sides' determination to give a greater scope to the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our peoples, parties and countries. The EPC expresses complete satisfaction with the conclusion and signing of the cooperation agreement between the RCP and FRELIMO.

The Romanian-Mozambique summit dialog highlighted the two countries' determination to cooperate more intensively in the international arena with a view to consolidating the unity of all democratic and progressive forces and building a world of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress on earth.

The EPC expresses complete satisfaction with the meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) led by Chairman Robert Mugabe, and stresses that this meeting and the talks held on the occasion are proof of Romania's solidarity with the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. The EPC reaffirms the solidarity of the RCP and of Socialist Romania with the struggle waged by ZANU and by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to eliminate the racist regime and establish the people's rule, which will insure a new development in the country along the path of full independence, freedom and social progress.

The EPC deems that the visit to the Republic of Burundi, the meetings and talks with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and the documents signed on the occasion will give a new impetus to the Romanian-Burundian relations.

The EPC highly values the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Burundi, a document that provides a sound basis for the cooperation between our peoples and asserts the common determination to expand cooperation and collaboration in all areas--political, economic, scientific-technical and social-cultural--and to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for solving the current complex problems of the world in keeping with the interests of independence and free development of each nation.

The EPC expressed satisfaction with the decision to develop the cooperation between the RCP and the National Progress Union Party and between trade union, women's and youth organizations in the two countries.

The EPC believes that the visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan makes a remarkable contribution to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, mark an historic moment in the evolution of Romanian-Sudanese relations.

The EPC highly praises the decision to expand and intensify the ties of cooperation between the RCP and the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Expressing the determination to strengthen Romanian-Sudanese cooperation at the international level, the two presidents emphasized the importance of settling all inter-African disputes through negotiations, through political means. They stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of action and solidarity between all the African states in their common struggle to consolidate their national independence and to concentrate their efforts on their independent socioeconomic development.

The EPC learned with satisfaction of and fully endorsed the positive results of the friendship visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Arab Republic of Egypt, which were marked by the common desire to expand the area of cooperation in fields of mutual interest, thus capitalizing more intensively on Romania's and Egypt's economic potential.

The EPC also highlighted the importance of the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on current international developments, and stressed the importance of the belief expressed by the two presidents that it is in the interests of world peace to settle all international conflicts exclusively through peaceful means and direct negotiations between the sides involved. Examining in this spirit the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state advocated intensified efforts to achieve a general, just and lasting peace in that area conductive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to a solution of the Palestinian problem based on that people's right to self-determination--including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--and securing the independence and territorial integrity of all the Middle East states. In this spirit President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that to establish a general peace in the Middle East it is very important to convene an international conference--under the aegis or with the participation of the United Nations--with the participation of all the interested states, including representatives of the Palestinian people and the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference.

The EPC expresses the conviction that the recent visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and its fruitful results contribute to developing the good bilateral relations and strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

Endorsing unanimously and with great satisfaction the results of the visits to Libya, Gabon, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Burundi, Sudan and Egypt, the EPC gave the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the other ministries, competent economic organizations, and mass and civic organizations the task of taking every necessary measure to implement to the letter the agreements and conventions concluded.

Rallying the support and unanimous approval of all our people, the visits paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the delegation to the eight African countries constitute a new and brilliant contribution to the implementation of our party's and state's policy of continuously strengthening our relations of friendship and cooperation with all the peoples that have adopted the path of free and independent development and our solidarity with the national liberation movements, progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world which advocate and struggle for new relations of full equality and respect between the states, for building a better and more just world, for peace, detente and cooperation among all the nations.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON BEING AWARDED SAN MARINO DISTINCTION

AU272008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--On April 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over a golden plaquette with his effigy on it from the Captains-Regent and the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino in token of homage for his laborious activity devoted to peace, disarmament, international security, collaboration and friendship among the peoples of the world.

The ceremony was attended by members of the party and state leadership of Romania and by the members of the delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino now visiting Romania.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, addressed those present stressing the importance the Romanian head of state attaches to the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the building of a climate of detente, collaboration and peace all over the world. In this connection he said that the call of the Grand National Assembly of December 1978, elaborated upon the initiative and with participation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, had a wide international echo. Numerous governments and parliaments were highly appreciative of the content of this appeal, the speaker said. The Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino gave special attention to the call of the Grand National Assembly expressing in a solemn session its full adhesion to the ideas contained in the document and unanimously deciding to back and popularize it.

Next to speak were the San Marino Deputies Guiseppe Amici, Carlo Franciosi, Pietro Chiaruzzi and Giancarlo Berardi who were highly appreciative of Romania's dynamic and constructive foreign policy and expressed their feelings of profound esteem and valuation of the personality of the Romanian head of state, of his remarkable contribution to the just and durable settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind.

The head of the San Marino parliamentary delegation then handed President Nicolae Ceausescu the golden plaquette from the Captains-Regent and the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino. President Nicolae Ceausescu was congratulated cordially by the members of the delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino, by the members of the party and state leadership of Romania present at the ceremony.

After having thanked the delegation of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino as well as the Captains-Recent for the greetings and wishes he was addressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things:

I am highly appreciative of the decision taken by the San Marino parliament to send a delegation to Romania to express full adhesion to the call of the Grand National Assembly of Romania concerning detente and peace on our continent and in the world. I also wish to keenly thank for the medal you handed me on behalf of the Captains-Regent and of the Great and General Council. I consider it an expression of the appreciation of Romania's policy of developing the relations of collaboration with all the states of the world, whatever their social system.

The call of the Grand National Assembly stems out from the will of the Romanian people to live in peace and collaboration with all nations. Despite the complex problems, the conflicts that have occurred in various parts of the world, we are firmly convinced that war can be prevented, that the peoples can secure a policy of detente and peace.

It is necessary to do everything to stop the arms race. In Europe we have to act most resolutely for implementing the documents signed in Helsinki which are a unitary whole. We have to strongly develop the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation among states, to pass to firm decisions on military disengagement. The European peoples were highly responsible to the whole mankind, to the very future of civilization, for the arms race to be halted, for a policy of detente and peace to be pursued.

Mentioning that this year, the International Year of the Child, is celebrated, the Romanian head of state said: I think that the best present we can give to the children, to the future generations, is precisely the halting of the arms race, the first passage to a policy of peace.

We must do everything possible--the president further said--to guarantee, in the international life, strict observance of the principles of fully equal rights, of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and of collaboration on the basis of mutual interest, of complete renunciation of threat or use of force in interstate relations. We act so as all the litigious issues--whenever they arise--should be solved only by negotiations. It is in the interest of the peoples, of detente and peace that the military way, that force, should be given up in settling the disputed issues.

The Romanian head of state concluded by expressing his belief that, if the parliaments of all states undertake firmer action, they will be able to make the governments consider the peoples' will, find peaceful, constructive solutions of collaboration and peace.

GIOSAN, BURTICA RECEIVE BANGLADESH PARLIAMENTARY LEADER

AU021015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], met on Wednesday morning [25 April] with Mirza Golam Hafiz, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two sides pointed with satisfaction to the good relations existing and developing between Romania and Bangladesh, relations that were given strong impetus by meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the meeting occasioned an exchange of views on the activity of the two parliaments and the joint desire was expressed to continue to deepen relations of friendship and cooperation between the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the general cause of detente, cooperation and peace.

The meeting was attended by Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the GNA; Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union; Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation; deputies; and A.W. Shamsul Alam, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Bucharest.

This morning, the chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, together with the officials accompanying him on his visit to our country, met with Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, the sides discussed issues concerning the development of bilateral economic relations, the expansion and diversification of trade exchanges and the development of cooperation in various fields, something that can contribute to the socioeconomic progress of both peoples.

The meeting was attended by Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other officials.

In the afternoon, the Bangladesh parliamentarians paid a visit at the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality, where they had a meeting with Gheorghe Pana, general mayor of the capital.

On this occasion, the guests were told about various aspects of the People's Council's activity to coordinate the socioeconomic and cultural life of the capital. They were also briefed about successes attained in recent years in developing and modernizing Bucharest and about future concerns in this field.

GNA Chairman Comrade Nicolae Giosan gave a dinner in honor of Mirza Golam Hafiz, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, toasts were raised to the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman, to friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and to peace and security throughout the world.

The Bangladesh guests visited the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Bucharest was present at the meetings and dinner.

CORNEL BURTICA RECEIVES MEXICAN OIL COMPANY DIRECTOR

AU031009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on May 3 Jorge Diaz Serrano, president, director-general of Petroleos Mexicanos-PEMEX. Problems concerning the development of commercial exchanges, of the Romanian-Mexican economic collaboration in domains of mutual interests, were approached during the interview.

TANJUG QUOTES UNPUBLISHED DENG ADDRESS ON PRC DEVELOPMENT

LD021345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, May 2, (from TANJUG's correspondent Aleksandar Novaccich)--Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Deng Xiaoping has pointed out the four principles vital at the current stage of China's political development: adherence to the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party (?leadership) Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thoughts.

Deng stated this in an address to party activists in Beijing on March 30, reliable Chinese sources report. Although the text of Deng's 1.5-hour address has not been published, it is being studied in party organizations throughout China.

The emphasis on adherence to the socialist road is meant as a warning to the forces in China's society possibly seeing a way out of the present-day difficulties, above all economic, as lying in a different system.

One of the key points is that China develops "socialist democracy," which implies also the dictatorship of the proletariat, as an answer to the demands for introducing "general democracy".

The role of party committees has been strengthened. It has been clearly stated that there can be no socialism in China without a strong role in the party.

The citing of "Marxism-Leninism" and "Mao's Thoughts" as the fourth principle also has a definite meaning. It seems to be a reaction to growing sharp criticism noted of Mao Zedong. No doubt, the evaluation of Mao's teaching is a cause of strong division among Chinese cadres and masses. The leadership has, therefore, decided to take a more modern stance: "Revolutionaries must better look to the future" and not be overly concerned with the past.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA REVIEWS ZHIVKOV'S 27 APRIL SPEECH

AU022018 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 29 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Filip Simonovski report]

[Text] Sofia, 28 April--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, spoke in the National Assembly last night, probably for the first time after an interval of several years. The speech, which had been announced as a review of Bulgarian domestic and foreign policies, was relayed directly by radio and television, something which also does not happen very often. The obvious intention was to provide great publicity for the appraisals by the head of the party and state about Bulgarian Balkan policy, about relations with neighbors and, within this framework, about Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. Nevertheless, Yugoslavia was accorded a special emphasis--Zhivkov explained this as something understandable--and, with the exception of the part of his speech on domestic policies, which was somewhat longer, this topic was allotted the greatest part in his speech.

As early as in the introductory part of his speech, Zhivkov emphasized that the state of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations is neither in accord with the objective needs and real possibilities nor--as he put it--"with the deepest and most fundamental interests of the two neighboring countries and peoples." He also stressed the formula which has often been repeated in public statements here and according to which Bulgaria is allegedly ready to put an end to Bulgarian-Yugoslav tension. [paragraph continues]

"We are ready," he said, "to jointly consider, accept and realize the necessary measures that would raise the relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY to an even higher level." And this time Zhikvov also went a step further and stated that Bulgaria has been interested in insuring a peaceful, stable and developed socialist Yugoslavia on its western borders; this is something new in the statements made here in relation to Bulgaria's western neighbor.

However, suddenly after these well-meaning assurances, he turned in the customary direction and pointed out that it was not Bulgaria which has been increasing the tension in the relations because it was the other side that has been receiving the alleged well-meaning Bulgarian initiatives with ill-concealed aspirations and interference in internal affairs and--as he put it--with an anti-Bulgarian campaign unprecedented in its dimensions. In this connection the head of the Bulgarian party and state explained precisely what he understands under the terms "aspirations" and "interference in internal affairs." According to him, this is the Yugoslav side's insistence about--as he put it--"a nonexistent Macedonian minority in Pirin Macedonia." In addition to this, the national question in Bulgaria has been solved and it has been solved "finally and categorically." In this respect Bulgaria has had no internal problems and the population of the Blagoevgrad District has been an inseparable part of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian nation. "Any attempt by anyone outside," Zhivkov stated, "to suppress its Bulgarian national awareness is doomed to failure." However, making this categorical appraisal, Zhivkov was not ready to face the fact which, after all, is very awkward to explain, that is precisely the fact that the 1946 and 1955 censuses registered 170,000 Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia alone and that in the same Blagoevgrad District there were Macedonian schools and theaters as well as Macedonian newspapers for many years, that is, until all this was banned by a directive.

In his speech last night, which was at the same time the first attempt to make a public appraisal of the state of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, the head of the Bulgarian party and state also dwelt on Bulgaria's view of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia: "Bulgaria," he said, "does not question either the existence of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia nor its belonging to the SFRY." According to him, Bulgaria has recognized the political realities created by World War II and will build socialism within the present borders of the country. "However," he said, "we categorically reject any kind of territorial aspirations and have no intention to cede either the Pirin region or any other region from our fatherland, the Bulgarian land from time immemorial." In this manner Zhivkov equates the natural interest of the Yugoslav peoples in the position of one of their minorities in Bulgaria by calling it "a policy of hegemonism," something which is always done here with a desire to obfuscate the true nature of the unsolved questions between the two countries. [sentence as published]

Zhivkov concluded his speech by repeating once again the proposal for negotiations but, as he said, without "any preliminary conditions," that is, under the conditions stated by him in his speech last night.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU292211 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of the communique on the visit of Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherland's minister of foreign affairs, to Yugoslavia]

[Text] The following statement for the press was issued in Belgrade at the conclusion of the visit of Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, Dutch minister of foreign affairs:

"At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, paid an official visit to the SFRY from 23 to 25 April 1979.

"Minister Christoph van der Klaauw was received in separate visits by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, also received the Dutch minister.

"During the talks, the minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands expressed the deep regret of the Netherlands Government over the consequences of the recent earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and offered financial assistance for the reconstruction of the stricken area.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, carried out an exchange of views in a frank and friendly atmosphere on the further development of Yugoslav-Dutch relations and on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries, as well as on topical problems of international relations. The talks passed in the spirit of respect and understanding which characterizes the mutual relations between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands.

"The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two countries are constantly and successfully developing and that other meetings between prominent representatives of the two countries had particularly contributed to this development. The two ministers agreed that it is necessary to continue regular meetings and contacts on all levels.

"Expressing their readiness to expand and to intensify mutual cooperation in all fields, the two ministers discussed with particular attention the bilateral economic relations. They agreed to study ways for further expanding economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and in the mutual interest.

"In the talks of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the two ministers emphasized the desire that the new agreement between Yugoslavia and the community should lead to more balanced economic relations in the common interest and that in the talks one should be guided by the principles formulated in the declaration of 2 December 1976 adopted in Belgrade at the time when the Netherlands presided over the community.

"International topics--detente, European security and cooperation and in particular the implementation of the final document of the Helsinki conference and the preparation for the meeting in Madrid, as well as disarmament, the role of the United Nations, important international questions, such as the situation in the Middle East, in Africa, in Southeast Asia, and the establishment of the new international economic order--were given an important place in the talks between the two ministers.

"Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec informed Minister van der Klaauw about the activities of the nonalined countries and about the importance of the policy of nonalinement in international relations. The minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands took note of all this with great attention and understanding.

"The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the results of the talks, during which a great similarity of views on many problems discussed was expressed. They are convinced that the talks will represent a new impetus to understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

"Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, invited the federal secretary of foreign affairs of the SFRY to pay an official visit to the Netherlands. Federal Secretary J. Vrhovec accepted the invitation with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be determined later.

POLITIKA DISCUSSES TALKS WITH CUBA ON NONALINEMENT

AU022107 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Dunka Julius report]

[Text] Havana, 27 April--A 2-hour talk between Cuban President Fidel Castro and Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, last night concluded the exhaustive, open, substantive and intensive Cuban-Yugoslav exchange of views that lasted several days and was devoted to an examination of the international situation and trends, and primarily to the situation in the nonalined movement, the role of this movement in world developments and the preparations for the sixth summit meeting of the heads of states and governments of nonalined countries scheduled to be held in Havana in the first days of September. Although neither of the two sides covered up the known differences in their approach to the problems and the role of the nonalined movement now and in the future, the hosts and the guests expressed their conviction that this dialog before the summit was necessary, desirable and useful and that it would undoubtedly contribute to the success of the sixth summit meeting of nonalined countries, a success which is indisputably wanted both by Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Castro: Cuba Will Strive for a Complete Success of the Summit

During his meeting and talk with Aleksandar Grlickov, President Fidel Castro stressed that, as the host of the forthcoming summit of nonalined countries, his country and government would spare no effort to insure that the work of the summit will be fruitful in accordance with the principles, traditions and needs of nonalined countries, that is, that Cuba would strive for a complete success of the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana. Cuba is interested in insuring that the largest possible number of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries come to Havana, Fidel Castro said and pointed out that the Cuban envoys are just now completing their visits abroad during which they have invited, on Castro's behalf, the highest representatives of nonalined countries to the meeting in Cuba's capital. In this context, Castro requested Grlickov to convey to President Tito, together with warm greetings and best wishes, also the invitation to be certain to attend the Havana summit of nonalined countries because, as Castro formulated it, "such a meeting is simply unthinkable without Tito."

In their exchange of views--which took place on five different occasions, including one occasion in private, and which lasted altogether more than a total of 12 hours--Aleksandar Grlickov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, discussed all the key topics of the contemporary international situation and above all the practical questions and questions of principle and the strategic and historical questions of nonalinement in the present situation and on the eve of the sixth summit meeting. In this connection the Yugoslav guest and the Cuban host did not forget for a single moment that, no matter how active, influential and important Yugoslavia and Cuba might be in the nonalined movement, they are not called upon to resolve or decide anything on their own and that the purpose, the motive and the aim of their comprehensive exchange of views on a wide range of international questions and dilemmas are rather to contribute with their joint efforts within the framework of the principles of nonalinement to the success of the forthcoming summit meeting. [paragraph continues]

In this spirit Grlickov and Rodriguez agreed that both countries should make maximum efforts to insure that the meeting of the coordination bureau at the ministerial level, scheduled to be held in Colombo in the beginning of June, will complete all the necessary preparatory work in the beginning of June, will complete all the necessary preparatory work in the spirit of harmonizing views by consensus, something which will certainly contribute to the contents of the draft final documents of the sixth summit which are being prepared by Cuba as the host country of the summit.

As we have learned, Grlickov and Rodriguez "placed on table" all problems and dilemmas of nonalinement, proceeding in this connection from their mutual appraisal--and this is something which is certainly the most important thing and which in the end also created a framework for moving the views closer to one another and for making possible an accord on how a contribution to the success of the sixth summit should be made--that today the nonalined movement is an irreplaceable and independent factor in the contemporary world which has neither ever been a reserve force of any of the blocs until now nor can it ever be this in the future.

No Crisis Threatens Nonalinement

In the same manner Cuba and Yugoslavia also agree that no crisis is threatening the nonalined movement as long as it continues to follow its present historical orientation of struggle to overcome the blocs and for new democratic international relations based on equality, the UN Charter and the principles of nonalinement.

The Havana talks have demonstrated that in such a strong, broad and diverse movement as the family of nonalined countries it is natural that differences of views appear, but that these differences are not a cause for concern as long as all dilemmas are discussed in an open, substantive and democratic dialog based on equality, that is, as long as the consensus and the attitude of the majority are strictly respected. Every individual nonalined countrymust proceed from the basic orientation of the nonalined movement which represents the common platform for action, and from its own national interests and positions because these are legitimate and acceptable as long as they are within the framework of the essence and the principles of nonalinement.

The open and clear dialog between Grlickov and Rodriguez has not only contributed to a better mutual understanding of views, motives and theses but also demonstrated--and this is certainly the most important thing--that the existing differences must certainly be overcome in the preparations for the sixth summit and in the efforts for its success. As the host country--this is certain--Cuba will certainly have many reasons for and interests in insuring that the September meeting will be marked as an important event in the assertion, activity and advancement of the nonalined movement as an independent world factor whose next coordinator will be Cuba, something that places special obligations on it.

TITO RECEIVES VRHOVEC PRIOR TO LATTER'S INDIA VISIT

LD031120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Brdo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, before the latter's departure for an official friendly visit to the Republic of India.

DORONJSKI LEADS STATE DELEGATION TO TOGO, MALI

LD022036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency who is leading the Yugoslav state delegation, left for an official visit to the Republic of Togo this evening.

The Yugoslav state delegation, which also contains Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vido Knezevic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, will also visit Mali following the visit to Togo.

The Yugoslav state delegation will hold talks with their hosts on topical international problems, bilateral relations and in particular on activity within the framework of the nonalined movement.

BORBA CARRIES REPORT OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

First Installment

AU271800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[First installment of excerpts "From the Report of the SFRY Presidency" entitled "Agreements Are Irreplaceable Method for Strengthening Togetherness"]

[Text] Delegates of the committees and chambers of the SFRY Assembly soon will hold a debate on the report of the SFRY Presidency. This will be the second time since November 1976 for the assembly to discuss such a document, which assesses the results and achievements attained by our society.

The first part of the SFRY Presidency's report, which we will present in excerpts today, speaks about certain problems of socioeconomic development. The report says that the past period was characterized by very substantial and intensive activity concerning strengthening and further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management. With the law on associated labor the workers class and the working people have acquired a strong weapon in the struggle for realizing their constitutional position in mastering the conditions and the results of their work and for realizing their full influence on the overall trends of social reproduction.

Substantial Application of Law

The organized socialist forces have made great efforts to consistently implement the law on associated labor. The setting up and the important self-managing transformation of the basic work and composite organizations of associated labor were carried out. Numerous social accords, self-managing agreements and other self-managing acts, which more concretely elaborate the provisions of the law on associated labor, were adopted. However, it is necessary to continue to direct social involvement toward the essential and practical implementation of the legal and self-managing solutions.

At the eighth congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the report further says, Comrade Tito raised the initiative that "collective work should be fully implemented and nurtured in all self-managing and state organs, in the delegate assemblies, forums and organs of the sociopolitical organizations." This initiative represents a creative impetus for the further development of the political system, for the promotion of socialist self-managing democracy and for a socialization of the process of agreement-making and decisionmaking. For this reason, this initiative has been most widely adopted and has become the subject of a social action of all organized socialist forces.

One of the basic tasks in the coming period is the further strengthening and the more effective functioning of the delegate system and the political system of socialist self-management. The delegate manner of decisionmaking in self-managing organizations, sociopolitical and self-managing-interest communities, must become the basic way for adopting social decisions. [paragraph continues]

To this end, the delegations of the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and other basic self-managing organizations and communities must be prepared to directly express through their activity the will and interest of the working people and citizens, primarily through a direct linkage with their self-managing base and better information concerning the interests and problems of this base. It is necessary to ensure a greater linkage and coordination between all delegations through conferences of delegations and other forms of linkage.

The Presidency says that great efforts were made in implementing the medium-term plan and that significant results have been achieved. Wider and wider social forces are being involved in the struggle for continuing the dynamic economic growth, for strengthening the elements of economic stabilization and for achieving a stronger presence of qualitative factors of operations. However, the expected increase in the energy-raw material production has not been achieved in industrial production. The growth of the processing industry continues to be relatively higher than planned. The reorientation of energy consumption toward using domestic sources has been slowed down. The increase in the production of equipment has been seriously slowed down. For this reason our development relies, and depends too much, on imports. The reasons for certain unfavorable trends in industrial production are insufficient organization and considerably broader programs of construction than the economic forces of the organizations of associated labor and actual financial possibilities permit.

More Direct Involvement of Workers

The Report also speaks about excessive investments, difficulties and problems in the economic relations with foreign countries, about agricultural production and about the social transformation of the countryside, and then also discusses problems. As is said, the shortcomings and the unfavorable tendencies that appeared are a reflection of a disrespect for the adopted solutions pertaining to the system as well as of unresolved problems in the system of expanded reproduction. For this reason, in the future period it is indispensable to invest even greater efforts in further developing and in consistently implementing the solutions pertaining to the system. This calls for an early adoption of laws on expanded reproduction, the system and the social control of prices, compensation and on a linkage between the production and trade spheres, as well as for the elaboration of mechanisms and solutions that will make possible a more direct and actual influence of associated labor on all trends of social reproduction. Thus the conditions will be created for strengthening the process of association and a free exchange of labor. However, without intensive social action and a direct involvement of workers no essential changes will occur in the socioeconomic relations on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor.

The report also speaks about the importance of preparing a new social plan, about culture and arts, about health service, and education and says that accords and agreements, as a way and practice of regulating the relations between the socialist republics and the autonomous socialist provinces in the federal organs, have been demonstrated to be irreplaceable for developing relations in the federation. Valuable experiences have been gained in the practice of agreement-making and the coordination of special and common interests and many very complex questions and problems have been resolved successfully. During a brief period, this practice has demonstrated fully its advantages in comparison with the earlier relations, which were burdened by centralism. In the direct solution of the contradictions objectively existing in society, the democratic procedure in decisionmaking has increased the awareness and responsibility both for special as well as common interests and problems. All this contributes considerably to the promotion of relations of confidence, solidarity, brotherhood and unity, upon which the soundness of the togetherness and the future of the peoples and nationalities in the SFRY are based.

Second Installment

AU271935 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Second installment of excerpts "From the Report of the SFRY Presidency" entitled "Defense in 'the Competence' of the People"]

[Text] The second part of the SFRY Presidency's report which has been submitted to members of the SFRY Assembly committees and chambers discusses all-people's defense and social self-protection. It notes that, despite the positive trends, the international situation is very complex, contradictory and burdened by threats to peace. Also, the development of military-political relations in the world in the recent period appears at times as though we are returning to the worst period of cold war, which we had thought was finally behind us. This report cites Comrade Tito's statement at the 11th LCY Congress.

This development of relations and the arms race compel our country to devote extraordinary attention to the problem of its security and defense. It is precisely this that imposes the need within the total framework of strengthening our country's defense capability to elaborate and develop even more the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to strengthen the armed forces in every respect.

In view of the fact that the awareness of the working people and citizens about their position in the self-managing society represents the basic condition for effective defense and self-protection, the social activity in the struggle for our country's further self-managing and democratic development, for an effective functioning of the political system, for economic and social stability and for strengthening the equality of peoples and nationalities assumes increasingly greater importance.

New Quality in the Socialization of Defense

The past results and experience show and confirm that the preparations of society for activity and functioning under the conditions of an all-people's defense war and the preparation of the armed forces and other specially organized forces for defense and self-protection are mainly being carried out successfully. However, the realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection is a never-ending task and depends on the concrete social conditions and the socioeconomic and political development of society. The dynamic nature of our socioeconomic and political system provides all possibilities for further perfecting the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Fulfilling their rights, obligations and responsibilities within their own, and the country's preparations for defense, in the last few years all economic and political factors of our country have achieved the results which objectively represent a new quality in the socialization of the function of defense. In our practice the country's defense has to a great extent ceased to be an exclusive concern of the state--in the classical meaning and significance of the word. Organized within associated labor, in local and self-managing interest communities in the sociopolitical and social organizations and in the delegate assemblies, the working people and citizens are carrying out the defense tasks increasingly more effectively and completely. The main weight of defense organization and preparation has been primarily transferred to the self-managing organizations and communities and to the basic sociopolitical communities. As a result, the real prerequisites are created for enabling the working people and citizens to fulfill their rights, obligations and responsibilities in the field of defense and self-protection in a direct, organized and unified manner.

Self-managing and Social Development Plans

It is for this purpose that the preparations are now in progress to work out the self-managing and social plans of development for the next medium-term period in which, among other things, all the needs for the development of the defense preparation and organization of the self-managing organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities must be incorporated.

The preparations of the economy and the social activities for work under conditions of war must be carried out on a wide and long-term basis by implementing defense criteria and elaborating development plans in accordance with the needs of the country's defense. The progress made in this respect in the current development plans and the social accords and self-managing agreements adopted on the basis of development plans is still not sufficient in view of the real needs. For this reason, it is necessary to insure a greater direct involvement of the working people in the basic organizations of associated labor and in all other associations of associated labor and interest communities.

The report further speaks about the Yugoslav People's Army as a part of the armed people, about the territorial defense and about the training, education and preparation of youth for an all-people's defense war and states that the results achieved until now in development of all-people's defense and social self-protection provide a solid basis for every individual working man and citizen to defend and protect his self-managing socialist community in a direct and organized manner.

Third Installment

AU292112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Third installment of excerpts "From the Report of the SFRY Presidency" entitled "Self-Protection Is the Correct Form of Security"]

[Text] The SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order have devoted their full attention to the development of the security function as a component part of the political system of socialist self-management, the third part of the SFRY Presidency's report, which has been submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly, states.

The SFRY presidency and the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order have directed the work of the security organs and services as well as of the entire system of social self-protection, thereby contributing to making their work even more coordinated and effective. All important questions of state and public security (resisting the activity of external and internal enemies, international terrorism, crime prevention, traffic safety, fire prevention, public order and peace, safety of state borders and so forth) have also been considered. Views have been adopted and decisions have been made on solving these questions.

Security questions are also regularly reviewed and resolved by the presidencies, assemblies, executive councils and other appropriate bodies of the socialist republic and socialist autonomous provinces as well as by the communal assemblies and other bodies responsible for social defense and protection.

Thanks to the activity of the LCY, the SAWPY and other organized socialist forces, social self-protection has been widely accepted by all subjective factors of society. Past experience shows that social self-protection is increasingly asserting itself as the most appropriate form of creating the security of the socialist self-managing society.

Enemy Activity Prevented

Our political system of socialist self-management, the Presidency's report further states, make possible and requires even more diverse forms of participation of the working people and citizens in social self-protection, and it is in this requirement that the main directions of its development lie. Simultaneously with this it is necessary to overcome certain concepts which reduce social self-protection mainly to certain organizational-technical solutions and forms, something which leads to a narrowing of its sociopolitical substance and an alienation of this self-managing function from the working people and citizens and other subjective factors of society which are its main active proponents and which realize it as a component part of their regular activities.

A more organized activity of the internal enemies has been prevented by the political actions of the LCY and other organized socialist forces of society as well as by the measures of the security organs and services. However, there have been attempts to organize and carry out activity illegally by minor nationalist, clerical, Cominformist and anarcho-liberalist groups in concert with the fascist or Cominformist emigrees and certain foreign circles. As a result of the successful functioning of our entire security system, their activity was prevented either by sociopolitical actions or by legal measures.

The entire activity of our country in the international field and the increase of its world reputation have noticeably contributed to a situation in which the terrorist sections of the hostile emigre groups are more and more losing their positions in certain countries, the organs of which have uncovered and arrested a certain number of anti-Yugoslav terrorists and have taken other measures against them. By providing court documents and through other forms of cooperation, our competent organs have helped insure that judicial and other measures would be taken abroad against certain terrorists among the ranks of the fascists emigre groups.

Subversive and Propaganda Activity From Abroad

There are still forces abroad which support the fascist emigre groups in their activities against the SFRY and at times they also act as the protectors of these groups. The presence of certain political personalities at the emigre meetings, certain television programs and foreign press articles as well as the benign attitude of certain courts toward the perpetrators of serious terrorist acts attest to this.

Contrary to this and according to its well-known principled attitude, Yugoslavia has resolutely prevented all attempts by international terrorists to find refuge in its territory and to organize and carry out terrorist actions against other countries.

Even though the scope for the activity of the Cominformist emigres has been considerably reduced by the measures so far taken, these emigres are again trying to organize themselves and to continue their anti-Yugoslav activity, striving to find their followers in the country and to develop new forms and methods of activity.

Yugoslavia continues to be exposed to the subversive and propaganda activities of aggressive foreign circles which initiate more extensive campaigns at times of important events in the world or in our country, the Presidency's report says. They try to disparage our self-managing socialist development and independent and nonalined foreign policy, provoke distrust in the stability of the sociopolitical system and the correctness of the foreign political orientation and shake the confidence in the state and political leadership. A continuous activity of certain foreign intelligence services has been noted and this activity becomes more pronounced at periods of complex and tense international situations.

The report further speaks about a reduction of the total number of criminal acts, the alarming state of traffic safety and the unfavorable situation in the sphere of fire prevention. The Presidency notes that the openness of our country and intensive cooperation with a large number of countries have resulted in a further increase in passenger traffic across state borders. The number of our citizens traveling abroad is also increasing.

Fourth Installment

AU292121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Fourth and apparently last installment of excerpts "from report of the SFRY Presidency" entitled "Permanent Priority to Nonalinement"]

During the past period Yugoslavia's foreign policy has been mainly aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world, peaceful coexistence and economic relations. For this purpose Yugoslavia has conducted intensive and comprehensive foreign political activities at multilateral and bilateral levels.

The 11th LCY Congress appraised the international situation and presented a complete picture of the SFRY's international position. The foreign political activity of Yugoslavia is based on the long-term strategic analysis elaborated at the congress, and experience since then has already completely confirmed the basic conclusions of this analysis.

The nonalined movement has asserted itself as an irreplaceable proponent of the aspiration toward emancipation and equality in world relations. Under conditions of division and rivalry between the big powers, expansion and strengthening of the nonalined policy are increasingly frequently encountering, among other things, opposition, pressure and attempts to introduce polarization into the movement. A majority of member countries of the movement want to preserve the basic identity and nonbloc essence of nonalinement, which is more and more becoming one of the essential characteristics of the contemporary international situation and sociopolitical trends in the world.

One of the spheres in which the community of nonalined countries and of all developing countries finds its strongest expression is the struggle for a new international economic system.

Relations With Neighbors

The principles of the Yugoslav foreign policy find their full expression, among other things, in the bilateral relations with other countries as well as with political and economic groups of countries.

Yugoslavia devotes special attention to its relations with the neighboring countries. As a Balkan, Mediterranean and European country in a sensitive geostrategic position, our country will further continue to act as a factor of stability and seek the support for its security in the broadest international cooperation.

In the past period President Tito visited a considerable number of friendly countries and received in Yugoslavia many foreign heads of states and governments. In addition, the president of the republic has also received a large number of prime ministers and other statesmen, prominent politicians of numerous countries, presidents of parliaments, leaders of liberation movements, high officials of international organizations and special envoys of heads of states.

The exchange of messages with statesmen of many countries has also represented a considerable part of President Tito's activity. [paragraph continues]

President Tito has also sent several messages to international organizations in connection with important problems of wider interest for mankind.

Preparations for the Sixth Summit

As one of the founding countries of the nonalined movement, Yugoslavia not only accords the nonalined policy a permanent priority in its entire international activity, but also strives to preserve the original criteria, principles and aims that determine the independent orientation of this policy.

In the coming period Yugoslav activity in the nonalined movement will be oriented toward insuring a successful sixth summit meeting of nonalined countries. Preparations demand that the nonalined movement strengthen the political action in the wider international field. Existing problems must be solved in the most direct manner. In this connection the movement must proceed from its established programs and principles and make maximum efforts to overcome the present level of contradictions and differences through the reassertion of basic principles and especially through the independent and nonbloc orientation of the movement. It is particularly necessary to uphold the value of everything in international life that confirms the grounds for existence and the irreplaceability of the nonalined movement and to overcome all obstacles which may arise along this path in the form of unresolved questions.

Among the numerous questions considered by the 31st, 32d and 33d sessions of the UN General Assembly, Yugoslavia attached special importance to the struggle for peace, independence and freedom of all countries as a prerequisite for the advancement and democratization of international relations and to the efforts to overcome the existing hotbeds of crisis by peaceful means and through negotiations between the sides concerned.

Engagement in the United Nations

Following the initiative of President Tito, the fifth summit meeting of nonalined countries in Colombo proposed to the United Nations that it hold a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, and the world organization accepted this proposal. Although the session could not resolve all problems and unfavorable aspects of the arms race and the production of the mass destruction means, it confirmed the importance of disarmament and expressed the lasting view and determination of the United Nations to become directly and actively engaged as regards this problem in the future.

Jointly with other nonalined countries Yugoslavia has succeeded within the United Nations in strengthening the nonalined views on many vital international questions thereby making its constructive contribution to deepening the democratization of international relations and to the adoption of decisions of importance for general social progress. The tasks of our country's future activities within the United Nations and its organizations and specialized agencies will be along the same line.

TANJUG REPORTS 1 MAY EARTH TREMOR IN MONTENEGRO

LD021002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, May 2 (TANJUG)--Since 11:00 A.M. yesterday, when an aftershock of 4.5 on the Mercali scale was registered, no other tremors have been registered in the earthquake-stricken areas of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro. Seismological instruments have been recording only slight vibrations of the ground of which the population is not aware. Thus, the May First holidays have been relatively calm in the striken areas.